The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,955—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1900.

YES!

P & O

IS 10 YEARS OLD.

PURE & OLD.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	9th June.
M.L. ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	16th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	23rd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	30th "
* PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	7th July.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7553	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4093	E. Street	4th Aug.
M.L. SOBRAON	7340	L. M. Wibmer	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	18th "
M.L. VALETTA	5023	F. N. Tillard	25th "
* ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Large Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 31st May, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
INDIA	A. Martinolich	2,650	1st July 1900
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	20th June, 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	15th July, 1900.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	15th Aug., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,013	25th June, 1900.

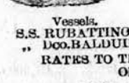
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 29th May 1900

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporite	15th June.
" DCO. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th July.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 15th June, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,357 tons, Captain X....., to sail on or about the 27th June, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasic guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, Specialist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 8th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 12th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 7th June, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 12th June.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "INDIA," 4,074 tons, on or about 14th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 7th June.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th June, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.

HENRY S. KING & Co. London.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—9-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
COLOMBO.—Clifford Berry & Co.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

Branch Office at CAPE TOWN, Africa.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and Interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at interest to be learned on Application.

PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.

Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.

TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.

ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.

VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE,

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

TREACHER & CO.'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES

ALL GUARANTEED AS MATURED SPIRITS FROM BEST DISTILLERIES.

"FINE OLD GLENLIVET."

	Ordinary Rates. Per doz. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates. Per doz. Rs. a.
A special blend of Scotch Whisky, bottled only by ourselves, is Unequalled in age and quality	27 0	24 0

SPECIAL LIQUEUR.

A genuine ripe old Whisky	36 8	32 8

Connoisseurs will fully appreciate its mellowness.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

Phœnix Whisky	29 0	26 0

A well-matured Spirit, exceptionally mellow to the taste.

"OLD IRISH."

This is guaranteed as an old thoroughly ripe Spirit	29 0	26 0
"DIABETES" WHISKY	28 0	25 0
SPECIAL WHISKY	26 8	23 8

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.
THOU IN OIL.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.
FRENCH SAUCES.
ASPARAGUS EXTRAFINE.
MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
ASPARAGUS POINTES.
TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
COCKS COMBS.
GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch ..... Rs. 1-0 Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF

HIGH CLASS STORES.

83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS AND MANUFACTURERS

AT CAIRO, AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA OF OUR OWN WORLD-RENOWNED HIGH CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Also Importers of the following :—

Best Continental HAVANA and Real MANILA CIGARS, INDIAN CIGARS, by Messrs. Spencer & Co., Ld., McDowell & Co., Oakes. & Co., Ld., and "The Planters."

BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TOBACCOS

For Pipes and Cigarettes, and of every other Smokers' Requisites of a Superior Quality and exquisite workmanship.

GRAND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT.

AT 20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

KAISER BREWERY. BECK & CO.,

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.

KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

TRY SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

Has no Equal, nor a Rival for driving away Fevers Malaria, and Ague. Acts like a charm. Prevent and cures Plague! Re. 1. By all Chemists. MADON SONS & Co., Esplanade Cross Road.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NECROMANCER'S WAND.

MAGIC CURE FOR FEVERS. NEMESIS' AGUE SPECIFIC.

NEMESIS	FOR	ENTERIC.
NEMESIS	FOR	MALARIA.
NEMESIS	FOR	AGUE.
NEMESIS	FOR	REMITTENT.
NEMESIS	FOR	INTERMITTENT.
NEMESIS	FOR	CHILL.
NEMESIS	FOR	PLAGUE.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1

F. S. MADON AND COMPANY,

170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 5/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

DRYING BOTTLES FOR THE MONSOON.

1	Quart.	Size.....Each	Rs.	2
2	"	"	"	3
4	"	"	"	5
7	"	"	"	10

A CONVENIENT AND EASY METHOD OF KEEPING CIGARS, MATCHES, GLOVES, FEATHERS, &c. DRY DURING THE RAINS

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAP PASSAGE.

THE S. S. VILLE DE TAMATAVE, SAILING hence about 10th June, 1900, for DUNKIRK, has first class accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

For particulars, apply to—

VOLKART BROS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "BISAGNO," from Hongkong and intermediate Ports, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 5th inst., and are requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 4.

All Claims for damages, &c., to be adjusted and presented before the departure of the Steamer on the 16th inst., otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent, Rubattino Company.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,

of 105, Victoria Street, London, S. W.

BOMBAY DEPOT.

ANNUAL SALE.

THE ANNUAL SALE commenced yesterday and will be continued TO-DAY and TO-MORROW. The SALE is open to the General Public on both these days.

A large assortment of the following Goods will be sold off at cheap prices, to clear Stock in addition to which, there will be a quantity of SURPLUS STOCK and Shop Soiled Articles from the various Departments, and Remnants of Materials.

Gents' Ties, Braces, Collars, Dressing Gowns, Hosiery, White Linen and Tenn Matte Shirts Ellwood's and Pith Helmets, Felt Hats, Tweed Caps and Shirtings, &c,

Ladies' Corsets, Underclothing, Shirt Blouses, Hosiery and Trimmed Millinery, &c.

Boys' White and Blue Serge Sailor Suits and Straw Hats, &c.

Note—During the SALE, purchases can only be made for CASH, and members having Deposit accounts and wishing personally to purchase goods against them, can do so by first drawing cash from the General Manager's office.

GENERAL MANAGER.

6t June, 1900.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THE DEPARTURE of the R. I. M. S. S. "CLIVE" being POST PONED, Mails for South Africa, intended for despatch by that Steamer, will NOT be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 7th instant, as previously advertised.

W. MERRETT,
Presidency Postmaster.

Bombay, General Post Office, 5th June, 1900.

SIMLA FINE ARTS SOCIETY.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held at Simla during August, 1900. For particulars apply to HONORARY SECRETARY, Fine Arts Society, Simla.

J. GHOSE AND SONS,

PUBLISHERS AND BOOK COLLECTORS OF CALCUTTA,

PRESENT TEMPORARY ADDRESS—INDORE RESIDENCY,

WILL be glad to REGISTER the names of Subscribers to the following works to be published shortly :—

1. My Thoughts: RELIGIOUS, SOCIAL and MORAL. To appear in seven languages. They will prove interesting to the rising generation of all the Presidencies.
2. PHILOSOPHY of TEARS.
3. SHELLEY'S SPIRITUAL PHILOSOPHY.
4. EXPERIENCES of an OBSCURE LIFE.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1900, of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of June, 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto, and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offenses and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done—Dated this 4th day of June, 1900.

JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BAI MITHIBAI, widow of JOOTHA CURUMCHAND, late of Bombay Hindu, inhabitant, deceased.

JETHA DOONGERSEY, one of the Executors named in the said Will .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 30th day of May, in the year of our Lord, One thousand and Nine hundred, and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING.
The 30th day of May, 1900.

Messrs. HICKNELL, MERWANJI and MOTILAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

REMEMBER

MADON, SONS & CO.,

For Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet requisites and all articles

CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.

Up-country orders promptly attended to and carefully executed on the same day the order is received. Prices moderate, and compare favourably with other houses in Trade in India

MADON, SONS & Co.,
Carnac Road, BOMBAY, Market,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

THE WAR! THE WAR!!!

Help the Britisher and British Industry,

BY SMOKING THE

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SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON:

18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 14th June, 1900, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Government letter in the General Department—Requesting that the services of Lieut.-Col. T. S. Weir, Health Officer, may be replaced at the disposal of Government at a very early date.
2. Government letter, in the General Department—Stating that his Excellency the Governor is prepared to introduce at once a short Bill for amending Section 74 (2) (c) of the Municipal Act, so as to fix the salary of the Health Officer at a minimum of Rs. 1,500 and a maximum of Rs. 2,000 per mensem, and enquiring whether the Corporation would like Government to take this opportunity of making the amendment regarding the excision of the words "on any site previously unbuilt upon" in Section 348 (1) of the Act.
3. Notice of motion, from the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, C.I.E., as under :—

That in connection with the Corporation's communication on the subject of the remuneration of the Health Officer, Government be also requested to provide in the amending legislation that the qualification required in the Health Officer should also be required in any officer appointed to act for him.

4. Letter from Mr. Alex. McKenzie—Requesting approval to his absence from meetings of the Corporation for 6 months on account of his proceeding to England.
5. Letter from Sir George Cotton, Kt.—Resigning his seat on the Corporation.
6. Government Resolution, in the General Depart.—Appointing Lieut.-Col. H. F. Dimmock, M.D., to be a member of the Corporation vice Mr. H. O. Campbell, resigned.
7. Memorandum from the Commissioner, Notifying that Mr. H. O. Campbell has been elected a Councillor, by the Chamber of Commerce, in place of Mr. T. W. Cuffe, resigned.
8. Letter from Mr. Kaikhosro N. Kabraji—Requesting approval to his absence from meetings of the Corporation for 6 months on account of his proceeding to England.
9. Resolution of the Standing Committee as under :

"That the letter from the Commissioner, No. 3357, dated the 22nd March 1900, with accompaniment, regarding the bestowal of a compassionate allowance on the family of Mr. Sitaram Purshottam Subnis, late Maistri in the Streets and Building Branch of the Engineering Department, who died of plague, presumably contracted while in the execution of his duties, be forwarded to the Corporation with an expression of the Standing Committee's opinion that the family of the deceased be granted, under the proviso to Rule 22 of the Pension Regulations, a compassionate allowance equal to his salary for 12 months."

10. Government letter, in the General Department—Appointing Mr. C. F. Stevens, with the concurrence of the Corporation, to complete the work of fixing for the term of five years, the rateable value of the buildings and lands in the City of Bombay vesting in her Majesty and benedcially occupied.
11. Memorandum from the Commissioner, 1900—Forwarding, Statement of Assessment of properties for the quarter ending the 31st March, 1900.
12. Letter from the Commissioner—Stating that as the Surgeon-General objects to the erection of a pail depot at Dicks Tank Latrines the project has been abandoned.
13. Resolutions of the Standing Committee, as under :—Forwarding for confirmation the amended regulations under section 81 of the Municipal Act, as to leave of absence and acting allowances to Municipal Officers and Servants, and expressing opinion that the amended Regulations should come into force from date of confirmation by the Corporation.
14. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 3,000, from Surplus Cash Balance, to meet the cost of constructing a temporary market for the squatters who sell vegetables on the Municipal ground, in Kazi Syed Street.
15. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 2,500 from Surplus Cash Balance, to defray the expenses incurred and to be incurred up to the end of June 1900, for the suppression of Rinderpest in Bombay.
16. Recommending sanction under section 81 (a) of the Municipal Act III of 1888, to the amount of security to be furnished by Ward Office Clerks being reduced from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 500.
17. Recommending sanction to the payment from Surplus Cash Balance of Rs. 199-13-10, being the amount of compassionate allowance payable to the widow and minor children of Mr. Anandrao Hari Yadow late Sub-Inspector in the License Department.
18. Notice of motion from Mr. Khurshedji N. Wadia—That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation if Rules Nos. 3, 4 and 5 of the Memorandum of Instructions for the Guidance of Officers of the Engineering Department, appointed to examine buildings in Bombay with regard to their fitness for human habitation, have been complied with in the case of an officer's bungalow of wood erected at Marine Lines, and the Station Master's quarters near the Matunga Road Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and if not, why not ?
19. Government letter, in the Judicial Department—Stating with reference to the question of legislating with a view to protect the public from the danger of dog bites, that the matter is now engaging the attention of Government in connection with the proposed amendment of the Police law applicable to the Town and Island of Bombay.
20. Resolution of the Standing Committee Recommending sanction to the roofs of the godown and verandah of the Municipal Bungalow at D'Lima Street, Mazagon, being repaired at a cost of Rs. 140, to be defrayed from the rent of the Bungalow.
21. Report of the Committee of the Corporation appointed to place all necessary materials before Mr. W. Santo Crimp on his services being engaged to advise on the whole question of Surface and Subsoil Drainage.
22. Government letter, Famine Department—Stating that so far as Government are able to judge there are no grounds for regarding as unsatisfactory the arrangements made at Thana for relieving the famine stricken immigrants, that arrangements are now being made to send back to their homes at the cost of the State such of the immigrants now being relieved as are willing to go, and that similar arrangements will be made with regard to any destitute immigrants found in Bombay.
23. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding a monthly Return of sick treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road, for April 1900.
24. Reports of the Committee of the Corporation, regarding a recreation ground for the northern portion of the town.
25. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding report from Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Choksy, regarding the treatment of plague cases at the Arthur Road Hospital, with Professor Lustig's serum during April 1900.
26. Letter from the Commissioner—Stating that the appliances and staff employed at present are sufficient for the efficient cleansing of the roads during the monsoon and that 5 more brushing machines would be of advantage. It is intended to make provision for them in the next year's Budget.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee, as under :—

27. Recommending sanction to a contract being entered into for a period of five years with the Telephone Company for telephone connection between Tardeo and Deonar at the rental of Rs. 450 a year.
28. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 1,28,924 from the 1st instalment of the 24 3-4 lakhs Loan proposed to be raised, the amount being required to meet an anticipated excess over the grant of Rs. 1,25,000, already provided in the current years' Loan Works Budget for the work of house and street drainage connections.
29. Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting sanction to the laying of a 6" pipe drain for the drainage of the premises in Umerkhadi 1st Row.
30. Letter from the Commissioner. Reporting that 880 bicycles and 13 tricycles were taxed for the quarter ending 31st March 1900, and that the amount levied was Rs. 1,768-15-0.
31. Letter from the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay—Forwarding letter from the Surgeon to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding certain information required in connection with the working of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.
32. Resolution of the Standing Committee—Forwarding for information Resolution No. 2102 of 1900, sanctioning the payment to Dr. Cayley, 1st Divisional Health Officer, of Rs. 50, per mensem as travelling allowance from such date as he undertakes the duties in connection with the work of bacteriological examination of the Bombay water supply.
33. Government letter in the General Department—Replying to the President's letter in which it was represented that the Corporation had not received from the Improvement Trust sufficient materials to enable their committee to express an opinion on certain schemes proposed by the Board, and suggesting the appointment of a permanent committee of reference to consider and report on any scheme proposed by the Trustees.
34. Government letter, in the General Department—Stating that H. E. the Governor-in-Council is not satisfied that a case is made out for an amendment of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, with a view to extend the period allowed to the Corporation for making a representation to Government in respect of a scheme under the Act.
35. Government letter in the General Department—Forwarding copy of a letter addressed by Government to the Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, on the subject of the necessity for efficient regulations as regards height of buildings and provision of air spaces in Bombay.
36. Letter from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust—Forwarding a copy of the Administartion Report of the Trust for the year ending 31st March 1900,
37. Letter to the President, from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust—Forwarding, a copy of the Abstract of the Accounts of the Board for the year ending 31st March 1900, with the Auditors' report thereon, showing that they have been examined and found correct.
38. Memorandum from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust—Forwarding excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 7th May, 1900.
39. Letter from the Commissioner—Asking for an extra grant from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the amount of grain compensation payable to Municipal employes drawing less than Rs. 16 per month each from March to August, 1900. Resolution of the standing Committee thereon.
40. Notice of motion, from Sir Bhalchandra K. Bhatavadekar, Kt, as under :—

That the Corporation places on record its sense of deep regret at the heavy loss sustained by the death of Mr. T. B. Kirkham, who, as member of the Corporation and Town Council, as well in other ways, for many years rendered very valuable services to the City, 2. That this meeting do now adjourn as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, 3. That a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the members of the late Mr. Kirkham's family.'

41. Notice of motion, from Mr. A. G. Viegas, as under :—

That with reference to Government letter, No. 317, Judicial Department, dated the 14th May 1900, the President be requested to ask Government to be so good as to take in hand as promised in their letter No. 1569 dated the 3rd March 1899 the amendment of the law in connection with the Bombay City Police Act, with a view to provide effectually for the prevention of the fouling of streets and open spaces.

42. Notice of motion from Mr. A. G. Viegas, dated the 2nd June, 1900, as under :—

That the President be requested to acknowledge the receipt of Government letter regarding the Amendment of the Principal Act ment the pay of the Health Officer and also Section 348 of the Act and to inform Government that the Corporation will be glad to see an amendment of the law in the matters referred to pushed forward as early as possible.

By order of the President,

L. W. MICHAEL,
Acting Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 5th June, 1900.

THE CITY WATCH & CLOCK STORE.

85, BECHOO CHATTERJEE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.

OFFERING 2,000 FRESH WATCHES FOR SALE.

MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.

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PEG MEASURES.—Reversible. Full "Peg" one side, half "peg" the other. Britannia Metal Rs. 5-8. Electro-plate on Nickel Silver, gilt inside, Rs. 9-8. Sterling Silver, gilt inside in leather covered, velvet lined case, Rs. 28-8.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

GENT STRAW BOATERS.—Firm Double-Brims, Stout Make, Rs. 4-8. Soft Felt Hats, Real Black and Silver Grey, Rs. 9-8. Silk Lined. Smart Tweed Caps, from Rs. 4, Silk Lined.—ASQUITH and LORD, Esplanade Road (opposite Clock Tower).

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

MEMBERSHIP OF BOMBAY ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON is OPEN to the Public. For advantages offered and full particulars, please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographic to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress of India, Fort, Bombay.

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PANCHGANI.—TO LET, BUNGALOW, Garden and Cottage, from 15th June, 1900, to end of February, 1901.—Apply MAIL AGENT.

TO BE LET.—The whole Building in Byramji Homji Street, Fort, up till now occupied by the Cathedral Girls High School, opposite Fort High School. For terms and other particulars apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Walkeshwar.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—Room suitable for Barrister or Pleader opposite the High Court, from 1st June Rent Rs. 35. Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan, Jail Road.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, Mazagaon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-4 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

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FLAT.—WANTED by the end of September small Flat Colaba (Causeway, sea view or neighbour hood. Address stating rent.—"G.," care of this Office.

K. S. AIYAR'S Night Commercial Class for non Parsees, started on 1st June and held from 6 to 7 p.m., near Portuguese Church, Girgaum. No fees levied for the first ten days' attendance.

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-1. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

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Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
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AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MUSICAL BOX, PERAMBULATORS, BABY'S TRICYCLES, IRON SAFE, BICYCLE, JEWELLERY WATCHES, &c.

Messrs. MACKENZIE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Room, in Apollo Street, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., a quantity of furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, round writing, and dressing tables, with and without marble tops, miror door almyrahs, wardrobes, cloth presses, chest of drawers, sideboards, chiffoneers, musical box, Perambulators, baby's tricycles, Show cases, cabinets, iron safe, lady's glasswave and crockery table ornaments various, &c., bicycle, pictures, hanging and table lamps. Gold and silver watches ruby rings earings &c.

Property on view.

MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 6th June, 1900.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO FULL SIZE BILLIARD TABLES BY JOHN ROBERTS AND WEBB, WITH ACCESSORIES, COMPLETE,

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction, by order of the concerned at the Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the premises of the Bombay Cycle Agency.

1 full size mahogany slate billiard table by John Roberts with balls cues etc,

1 full size mahogany slate billiard table by Webb with balls cues lamps etc,

Also billiard benches, pier glass, clock, chairs, drawing-room sofas and chairs, single and double almirahs, office table, office seats, easy chairs, etc.

Catalogues are published, and the tables are on view.

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AUCTION SALE OF LARGE SIZE MAGOBIA JARDINEERS, TENA COTTA FIGURES, LEATHER DRESSING BAGS, WITH FITTINGS, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 1, Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned the following consisting of large size magobia Jardineers, tena cotta figures and busts, mother of pearl inlaid clocks with side candelabias, morocco leather, large size travelling, dressing and writing bags with fittings, small dressing cases, best electro plated ware, alabaiter ware, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Kalkadevi Road, opposite the Post Office, the stock-in-trade of Khoja Merally Moosa, furniture merchant, closing his business, consisting of new designed household furniture made by Madrasi carpenters, consisting of single and double almyras, single and double bedsteads chests of drawers marble top dressing and washband tables, teapoys, easy chairs, light chairs, Austrian safe, blackwood and teakwood scantlings, carpenters' tools, etc.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Khetwady Main Road, next to Mr. Sonawala's Bungalow, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glasswave and crockeryware cottage piano, folding harmonium, teak and brass bedsteads, table ornament, pictures, carpets, lamps, vase lamps, Tucker's argand lamps, handsome vis-a-vis, &c., the property of MUNCHERJEE CAVASJEE DAVUR, Esq., changing residence.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE KALBADEVI ROAD OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th July, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the surviving Mortgagees, Dwarkadass Chotalal and Lilladhar Madanji, carrying on business in partnership, under the name of Dwarkadas Chotalal and on account and at the risk of the surviving Mortgagors, Balmookundas Vithuldas, and Dalubhai Vizbhukhandas and Gandabhai Vizbhukhandas, the sons, heirs, and legal represent tives of the deceased, co'morgagor, Vizbhukhandas Laldas, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 15th day of September, 1893, and in the Indentures of further charge, dated, respectively, the 14th day of April 1894, and 4th day of December, 1895, the following property, viz :—

All that Fazendaree piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 176 and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 1140, Street Nos. 281-286, and bounded on the north by the property formerly belonging to Sudanund Jeggonnath but now to Vageshunker Kemutram, on the south by the property of Jeggannath Hemraj, on the west by a public possage, and on the east by the Kalbadevi Road, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the said surviving mortgagor and the said sons of the said deceased co'mortgagor and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs, Bicknell, Merwanji, and Motilal, attorneys for the said mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

An a date to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 119B, Purbhadevi Road, Dadar, next to the Bombay Dye Works, the valuable and handsome substantial blackwood and teak wood household furniture, platedware, rich crockery and glassware, nearly new cottage piano by Rose and Company, gents bicycle "Eclipse canvas boat, oil paintings, Hinks and Ditmars lamps, table ornaments, &c., the property of RUSSEL COMBRIDGE, Esq'r. proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th June, 1900.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,

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GOLD OPPORTUNITY FOR LAND-LORDS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.
SALE OF MATERIALS OF BUILDINGS.

By order of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p.m., in the compound of their new premises, adjoining to their Byculla Workshops, all the materials of the following buildings, &c.

Lot No. 1. Tiled shed.
" 2. Tiled upper storied building with corrugated sheet cabining.
" 3. Tiled pucca built building with wooden railing
" 4 Corrugated shed with small one adjoining.
" 5. Large corrugated shed.
" 6. Pucca built tiled chawl (large).
" 7. Pucca built tiled chawl "
" 8. Pucca built tiled chawl "
" 9. Pucca built tiled chawl "
" 10. Pucca built tiled chawl "
" 11. Range of pucca built privies with wooden railing.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 6th June, 1900.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF EGYPTIAN COTTON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 4 No. 4, Shed Victoria Dock, on account of the underwriters :—

23 bales burnt and damaged Egyptian cotton.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 6th June, 1900.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba in Messrs. Gill and Co.'s Jaitha, by order of Treembuck Jeenabhoy and on account and at risk of Marwari Goormukhrai Sukhanund :—

100 full-pressed bales Bengal Cotton (fully good).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in Varudhman Jatsey's Jaitha, by order of Marvady Khadsidas Luckmy Narayen and on account and at risk of Maguiram Tansookhrai :—

100 Full pressed Bales Bengal Cotton (fully good.)

A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SUIT No. 616 OF 1894.

Jan Mahomed Haji Abd Suttar

vs.

Haji Abdula Hajee Abd Suttar.

Lot No. 1.—On WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 4-30 p.m.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Receiver appointed in the above Suit, the following properties, on the following days :—

All that piece or parcel of land together with the buildings standing thereon, situated on the Mody Bay Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and eighty-eight and eight-ninths square yards, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by Fort Street, on or towards the south by the vacant ground in the occupation of the said trustees, on or towards the east by Frere Road, and on or towards the west by vacant ground in the occupation of the said trustees which said premises are assess

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE Government of India having sanctioned the raising of a LOAN of Rs. 1,50,000, (rupees one lakh and fifty thousand) by the AKALKOT STATE, under Government Guarantee, Tenders for the same are invited. The Loan will bear interest at Six per cent. per annum and will be repayable by annual instalments of Rs. 15,000, (rupees fifteen thousand). The State has no other debts. Tenders either for the whole or any part of the Loan should be sent to the Political Agent, at Sholapur, so as to reach him before noon on the 15th of June, 1900.

A. F. MACONOCHIE,
Political Agent, Akalkot.

Camp Pandharpur, May, 31st 1900.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.

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Office and Domestic Telephones for indoor use.

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Telephone accessories and material of every description kept in stock. Estimates furnished for Installations and instructions given for erection and maintenance, or undertaken, if desired.

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Of all descriptions in Stock.

Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.

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J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.
KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS	22	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS No. 1 ...	45	0
Do. do. do. No. 2 ...	70	0
BULL'S EYE KODAKS No. 2	36	0
Do. do. No. 4	55	0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	115	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4...	55	0

SPOOLS.

	Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each	1	2
„ FOLDING POCKET, No. 1 12 Exp. ...	2	8
Do. do. No. 2 „	3	4
„ BULL'S EYE KODAK. No. 2	3	4
„ Do, do. No. 4...	5	0
„ CARTRIDGE KODAK. No. 4...	5	0

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	Rs. 10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	Rs. 1,270
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,175
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100
Commercial Bank of India.	{ 10,000 / 15,000 }	100	{ 100 / 75 }	nil	63
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	79
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£23 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	3 pr. ct.	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	...	5 pr. ct.	635
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	480
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	Half yearly. 000	Nil	205
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	Nil	19
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	0	Nil	nom.
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Ballary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay Uniled	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 2	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	99
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d dRs.5	375
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co., Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct. 50 dvdRs.50	1,00 1,780xd
Central India	1,000	500			
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	445
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2	680xd
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	540
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	350
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	300
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	685
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	310
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	315
Framjee Petit, finlustan	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	290
Hingughat Mills	1875	1,000	1,000	Nil	310
Howard and Bulloughs	700	500	500	40	670
Hope Mills	1,500	500	500	50	530
Hyderabad	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Imperial Cotton	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,150xd
Indian Manfg.	500	500	500	Nil	200
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	3.5
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves, Jaffer Alli	1,100	500	500	25	480
Jamabd Manufacturing Co.	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jewraj Balloo.	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	130xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	425
Khandesh ...	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	30
Khangnum Manfg. Co.	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	70
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Krishna Mills Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	40
Leopold	1,218	500	...	dvdRs.82	575
Lord Reay Mfg	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	170
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	445	1,000	1,000	30	20
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	600
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,750
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	Nil	75
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	5 pr ct.	...
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	100	dvd 60	1805
Mazagon	5,000	250	115	dvdRs15	...
Morarji Gouldass	1,050	1,000	...	dvdRs. 5	41½
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	1,000	dvdRs15	1425
Madura Mills	7,779	100	250	dvdRs15	200
National	500	1,000	100	Nil	...
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
Oriental	5,725	625	1,000	Rs. 20	16.
Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld).	742	1,	25	dvd Nil	10
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	575
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs30	5.0
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	1,000	Nil	800
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	500	Nil	500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	490
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1790
Southern India	1,000	500	1,000	Rs30	325
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	500	Nil	85
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	dvRs 12½	240
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	250	Rs. 15	165
Star of India	1,000	1,000	500	15	185
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	1,000	Nil	66
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	565
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	500	dvdRs2.	29.
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	
Venishanker Lukhmishanker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	1,000	dvdRs20	25
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Western India,	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	7400	50	1,000	dvdRs50	255
Wadia Mills	4,000	1,000	all 1,000	dvdRs1	...
MISCELLANEOUS.			Half	yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dv Rs10	195xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Bedham Pilo.	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	151
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	dvd 450	6,550
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	dvd 112½	1,660
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	00	100	dvd 4	68
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	55	750
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	20
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvdRs10	185
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	52
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	56
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	165
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	363
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	149
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	35
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	0	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	130
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	50	dvd Rs 6	25
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	100	25	462½
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	1,000	5	2½xd
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500		5	970xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs 8	156
Telephone Co.	2,200	251	100	1½	27½

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 35m. High water, 6-40m., 5-30a. Low water, 11-9m.
Municipal Standing Committee 3-30 p.m.
Insolvency Court, Special Sitting.
Chamber of Commerce, Ballot for a Representative on the Corporation.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Darisalem, Ibo, Chindi and Zanzibar, per extra s. s. Safari, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11 a.m., to-morrow.—Mails for Durban Delagoa Bay, Cape Colony, via Colombo, per extra s.s. Umlazi, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Saturday, the 9th instant.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The String Band of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 6 o'clock, this evening:—

March ..... Unter Dem Siegesbanner ... Blon
Beethoven Up ... Rondo A Capriccio ..... Stasny
Valse ..... Le Sang Roumain ..... Ivanovici
Selection ..... America ..... Winterbottom
Gavotte ..... Stephanie ..... Czibulka
Polka ..... The Deep Blue Sea ..... Brewer

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MILL-HAND STRIKE.—On Monday morning, about one thousand operatives employed in three of the Greaves Cotton Mills at Haines Road, struck work in consequence of the Company having declined to accede to their demands. It appears that for some months past, the mills have been working from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. every day for eighteen days in a month. The operatives of the three mills in question have now demanded that they might be employed on the old system, viz., from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. every day for twenty-six days in a month. The police proceeded to the mills, but the strikers quietly dispersed and went home.

FATALLY INJURED BY A FALL.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on the body of Jowri, a girl, aged about four years. The deceased was the daughter of a Bhungi, employed at the St. George's Hospital. On the morning of the 1st instant, while the parents were away from home, the child was seen playing on a cot, placed outside the room in the servants' quarters. She accidentally fell off the cot and received injuries to her head. The girl was treated at home by the parents until Monday last, when her condition growing worse, she was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. On admission she was found to be in a sinking condition, and died at 5 o'clock this morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THEFT BY A DISCHARGED SERVANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, P. Fernandes, lately a Goanese cook, in the employ of Mrs. Ross, was charged before Mr. W. Webb, with stealing a silver watch, of the value of Rs. 25, belonging to his mistress. It appears that, on Monday, Mrs. Ross discharged the accused from her service and shortly after she found her silver watch, which she had kept in the kitchen for the use of the servants, missing. She reported the theft to the police and gave the name of the accused, as the person on whom her suspicion rested. The police arrested the accused and traced the watch to a marwaree at Mahaluxmi, with whom the accused had pledged it for Rs. 3. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THEFT OF GOLD LINKS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable Mann charged Idoo Kurrim Bux, a Pathan, with the theft of two gold sleeve links, of the value of Rs. 25, belonging to Captain Charles Murphy. The evidence showed that on Monday morning, while the complainant was asleep in his room in the Apollo Hotel, the accused entered the room and removed the links from the shirt. He was seen in the act by an hotel butler, and on a complaint being made to the police he was arrested. The accused stated in his defence that he did not steal the links. The butler had falsely accused him of the theft as they had a quarrel over some "yellow cream," which the accused wanted for the purpose of cleaning his master's boots. The accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

UNWELCOME VISITORS.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Ramprasad Gujadhar, Sadao Shewcharan and Shivmungal Ramdir, all Purdesees, were charged by Inspector Gannon with lurking house trespass with intent to commit theft. The evidence showed that about 3 o'clock this morning one Yacoob Fakeer, a Mohamedan coachman, in the service of a Memon merchant, was asleep in his master's stable at Tandel Street, Oomercarry, when he was aroused by hearing some noise. He got up and saw two Purdesees standing near his room, while a third one moving about in the stable. He raised an alarm and two of the accused were secured before they could escape, while the third one was found in the stable lying concealed in one of the carriages. The police searched the accused and found on the person of No. 3, two large nails. The magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Murray charged Z. Braganza, a Goanese boy of fifteen years, with stealing currency notes, of the value of Rs. 115, belonging to Mr. P. Corrinton. It appeared from the evidence that the complainant lived in Watson's Hotel and the accused waited upon him. Since about the 29th ultimo, the complainant had missed currency notes from his room on three or four occasions, and on the matter being reported to the police the boy was arrested. The accused pointed out to the police the place where he had concealed the money. The notes were wrapped up in an old stocking, which was taken out by the accused from behind a box in the complainant's room. Mr. De Quadros, pleader, who defended the accused, pleaded for mercy and stated that his client was a new arrival from Goa, and had in a moment of weakness surrendered to the temptation to which he was exposed. The magistrate ordered the accused to receive eight stripes with a rattan.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A SHIGRAM.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital regarding the death of Soobhagchund Laiji, a Hindu, aged about fifty-four years. The deceased worked as a message carrier and resided with his brother at Bazaar Gate Street. He was deaf of one ear. On Monday about noon deceased was walking along Custom House Road and while attempting to cross the road he came in front of a shigram, which contained two European gentlemen and was being driven towards the Town Hall. The driver, Doolubh Dayal, seeing the man in the way, shouted out to him, but he did not appear to hear the warning. He was knocked down by the horse's head and both the wheels on the left side passed over him. The driver pulled up immediately and on the arrival of the police the deceased was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. On examination at the hospital he was found to be suffering from internal abdominal injuries. His left forearm and right foot were also found to have been seriously injured. He died a few hours after admission. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been file:—Abdul Hussein, managing patner in the firm of Goosam Ismailjee and Brothers, merchants of Frere State, Camps, Karachi, for improvements in hat boxes; Elmer Francis Cassel, mining engineer, of 1600, Fourth Avenue North, Scattle, Washington, for improvements in hydraulic motors; Edward Joseph De Courcy and Robert Crawford, gentlemen both of 7, Lombard street, Belfast, for improvements in machinery for breaking or scutching flax; William Durham Sargent, manufacturer, residing at the old colony building, Chicago, Illinois, for improvements in brake shoes; William Charles Stephens, engineer of Carn, Brea, in the county of Cornwal, England, for improvements in or connected with apparatus for drilling rocks and other hard substances; Narendra Nath Mundal and Kripananda Biswas, manufacturers and importers of musical instruments, both of 3, Bow Bazar street, Calcutta, for improvements in harmoniums and like musical instruments; Robert Jamieson Browen, electrical engineer, presently residing at 19, Watkins's lane, Howrah, in Bengal, and John Lawrence Leslie, marine engineer, presently residing at 35, Grand Trunk road, Howrah, in Bengal for improvements in mechanism for punkah pulling.

MONSOON POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

COMMENCING with Europe Mail to leave Bombay on the 9th June and during continuance of the monsoon, mails will be shipped from the Carnac Bunder and late letters cannot in consequence be received at the Apollo Bunder Post Office. Otherwise, arrangements as to posting in the General Post Office, Town Sub-Offices, and on board the Mail Steamer, will be continued as in the fair season.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave £5,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 1014 D. The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnersbury, London, W.

FAREWELL FESTIVITIES IN THE MANGROLE STATE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—On the evening of the 25th ultimo there was a large and unique gathering of the public of Mangrole and State officers at 9 p.m. at the Talukchand Hall in honour of Mr. Gulabrai Vajeshanker Chhaya who retired from the Karbhariship of Mangrole on the 26th ult. There were present: Mr. V. Gulabrai, Mr. G. Manishanker the present Karbhari, Mr. D. Govindjee, Naib Karbhari, Mr. T. Amerchand, Mr. A. Valabhajee, Mr. K. Manishanker, Mr. K. Tribhovandas, Mr. J. Madanjee, Shet V. Nimchand, Mr. V. Chhaganlal, Mr. Nagajee Madanjee, Mr. P. Tribhovandas and many other well-known inhabitants of the town. The hall was well filled. Mr. Gulabrai on arriving was cordially received at the decorated entrance of Amar Vilas, an elegant and well-furnished building (which includes the lecture hall), by Mr. Madanjee Jutha, a well-known Shethia. Mr. Gulabrai was conducted to the Talukchand Hall and then to his seat by Shets Amerchand, Madanjee and Tribhovandas. The members of the meeting received him with loud cheers. On the proposition of Mr. Madanjee Jutha Shah, seconded by Mr. V. Chhaganlal, District Magistrate, Mr. Amerchand, who has dedicated the hall to the public use, was voted to the chair.

Mr. Nagjee Shah, in the course of his address, eulogised Mr. Gulabrai who, he said, had calmly and bravely performed his duty, and had most successfully met the difficulties of famine. To a great extent he had kept the Mangrole people ignorant of the real gigantic power of the dreadful famine. And the Mangrole people only wept to read of the famine disasters in the newspapers and pamphlets. Mr. Gulabrai exhorted the Mahajans to actively help in saving the men and the cattle and gave them facilities from the State.

By his untiring zeal in the public service he had won the love of his Highness the Durbar Saheb and the public of Mangrole in a short period of about twelve months. (Applause.)

Mr. K. Tribhovandas, secretary to the Mahajans' Famine Committee, read a resolution expressing a deep sense of gratitude for the kindness and sympathy, which Mr. Gulabrai had shown to the people during his career and for the praiseworthy and successful acquittal of his high and responsible duty.

Mr. Gulabrai, who was received with loud and continued cheers, expressed his sincere gratitude to the members. He said that all the time that the members were praising him, he was labouring under the great difficulty that he was unable to repay his high obligation of the public in words more than in action. In praising him, the members were actually praising the keen and unfailing judgment of H. H. the Durbar Saheb in selecting his Karbharis, and the public was more obliged to the Durbar Saheb than to any one else, for any good act that had proceeded from him. (Cheers.) He had simply performed his defined duty and that too, perhaps, incompletely and unsatisfactorily. (No, no.) He assured the Mangrole people that H. H. the Durbar Saheb had been successful as usual in selecting his new Karbhari Mr. M. G. Bhut, B.A., LL.B. He was very much pleased to know from the Prant Officer, Captain W. Merewether, that he felt that the Mahajans of Mangrole were very benevolent and generous, and that they were taking care of the men and the cattle. He congratulated the Mahajans for their unquestioned success in their attempt to save the lives of men and cattle at any cost of money and personal labour. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Manishanker G. Bhut, the new Karbhari, also addressed the meeting, promising to heartily co-operate in all public questions with Mahajans.

Pan-supari was thereafter distributed, garlands and Bosegays were given to the Karbhari Sahebs.

DISASTER AT AHMEDABAD.

DARING DACOITY AT SHAHWADI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JUNE 4.

THE total deaths recorded during the week ending Thursday last, numbered 578 as against 704 in the previous week, plague was a new item in the death-roll of the city last week, there being five deaths, out of six cases. A person, infected with plague arrived from Surat, and resided in Vanmali Wanka's pole last week. This caused the infection to spread in the same pole. Colonel Bartholomeuz, the Civil Surgeon, examined the infected persons, and found all to be pneumonic cases without buboes. The inhabitants of the whole street were segregated and the houses at once disinfected by the municipal authorities. Since then only one case of plague has occurred in the pole. Out of 43 cases of cholera 37 have proved fatal. Fever killed 275, and 109 deaths occurred from starvation. Of the total mortality 206 deaths occurred among the refugees in the town.

Outside the Khanpur Gate, on the other side of the river, an accident occurred, which resulted in the death of five persons. Some persons of the Koli caste were excavating earth near the bed of the river below, when on a sudden the embankment gave way, which buried a dozen of them. Assistance was promptly rendered to extricate the people. Five were found dead and four were more or less injured. The injured persons were at once taken to the Civil Hospital.

At Shahwadi, a village a few miles from Ahmedabad, a dacoity of a very daring nature was committed by some people of the Bhil caste. Most of them were armed with swords. On the information reaching the police, the Chief Constable of the Daskarol taluka at once went to the scene of the outrage. There a scuffle ensued between the police and the dacoits, which resulted in the injury of two persons. The Chief Constable Isapkhanji and a Mahomedan Jamadar were wounded, receiving sword cuts upon their body. Some of the raiders were arrested by the police.

Mr. Wallinger, the city police inspector, is expected to be the Commissioner of Police at Bhownagar. It seems the place is worth only Rs. 250, but as Mr. Wallinger gets Rs. 175 as inspector here, he will hardly accept one post for a few rupees more per month.

Rao Bahadur Lalubhai Pranvalabhdas Parekh, who was Joint Subordinate Judge here, has been appointed Sub-Judge at Surat, in place of Rao Bahadur Krishnamukhram N. Mehta, retired. Owing to the retirement of Mr. Mehta, Rao Bahadur Lalshunker Umiashanker is confirmed in his appointment as Judge of the Small Cause Court at Ahmedabad. Mr. Lalubhai left for Surat on Saturday last, to take charge of his new appointment.

THANA NEWS.

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES IN THE POKHARAN TANK.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—Mr. Janardhan Yeshvant Dhabolkar, Station Magistrate of Bandora, has been appointed a special Mamlatdar on famine duty and transferred to Broach on Famine Relief Work.

Mr. Mahadev Laxuman, a leading sowkar of Kelvi-Mahim in the district, has opened a poor-house in that town lately and distributes cooked rice to about five hundred poor men of wild tribes daily.

Rao Bahadur Appaji Ganesh Dandekar, Zamindar of Kelvi-Mahim, who took charge of five hundred cattle of Gujrat and looked after feading, &c., at his own expenses last year, has now sent them back to the Collector and District Magistrate of Broach, fit for agricultural purposes.

The Executive Engineer of the District has found a couple of stone-slabs of Raja Bhim, while the men were engaged in excavating the Pokharan Tank in Thana. The slabs bear impressions of a figure, made, it is presumed, for land-marks by Raja Bhim. The stone-slabs also contain the impressions of Shaloka, in Deonagri characters. The slabs will, it is said, be forwarded to the Anthropological Society of Bombay.

Rao Bahadur Narayan Gopal Raje, B. A., Mamlatdar and First Class Magistrate of Moorbad, while touring in the famine-affected parts of his Taluka last week, fell from his horse and received several injuries. He is now under the medical treatment of Mr. Minguel Johnston, Hospital Assistant in charge of Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit's Dispensary, at Moorbad.

Haria, a notorious Kolee dacoit and five of his confederates, who committed depredations in Thana and Nasik Districts last year, and at present undergoing fourteen years' rigorous imprisonment were, on Thursday, tried by Mr. R. S. Tipnis, Sessions Judge of Thana, on a charge of dacoity alleged to have been perpetrated by them in Wada Taluka last year. They were, however, acquitted. Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Trimbak Acharya, Government Pleader, conducted the case. The prisoners were undefended.

Only eighty-three men are now employed on the Government Test Works at Dhanoo and Umargaon Taluka in the Thana District.

Small drops of rain fell here at 8 o'clock, on Saturday morning.

Three births (two males and one female) and thirty deaths (including six deaths from cholera) were registered in the town of Thana, during the past week.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, alays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

EDUCATION IN THE JUNAGADH STATE.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT THE MOHABAT MADRESSA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes on the 3rd instant:—H.E. Vazier Sahib, Madar-ul-Maham Shaik Mohamad Bahauddinbhai, C. I. E., distributed prizes to the successful students of the Mohabat Madressa in the Madressa Hall yesterday. Among those present were Messrs. Chunilal Sarabhai Dewan Sahib, Purushotamrai S. Ghala, Nayab Dewan Sahib, Gulabadas Laldas Huzur Adalat member, Gunpatram Anupram Director of Public Instruction, Junagadh State, Mohammad Khan Faridkhan, Jammadar Mohamadbhai Peerbhai, Jewanlal Ravishankar Ghoda, LL.B. City Magistrate, Nursinghbai Sunderji Jhata, Dr. Mulchand Koshavlal, Veterinary Officer and many others.

The Head-master Mr. M. J. Kadri read a report of the working of the Madressa during the past year. In spite of the famine which had the effect of reducing the number of students in many institutions, the number here steadily increased. There were 407 students on the Madressa rolls last year against 363 in the previous year. The results of instruction were highly satisfactory; at the annual examination held in November last by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Sorath Prant, 219 students passed out of 243 presented giving a percentage of 901. The Deputy Educational Inspector in his examination report stated: "The progress of the boys in all the standards except in Standard III, is satisfactory. The physical education of the boys is also carefully attended to by the head-master, who is energetic and seems to take a keen and zealous interest in the work of the Madressa. The boys play cricket well." Mr. Turkhad, Educational Inspector, Kathiawad visited, the Madressa on the 8th of March last and remarked: "There is a marked improvement and Mr. Kadri is to be congratulated for bringing order out of chaos." The Madressa comprises four departments:—(1) The English Department which at present teaches up to Standard VI.; but it is proposed to add Standard VII in course of time, and thus to make it a complete High School. (2) The Urdu-Gujrati Department which teaches up to Standard IV. after passing which the boys join the English Department. (3) The Oriental Department comprises one Persian and three Arabic classes, where Persian and Arabic classics and the Holy Koran are taught. (4) The Branch which at present teaches up to the II Standard is located in a crowded Mahomedan locality for the convenience of people residing there. After going through the course there, the boys join the Urdu-Gujerati Department of the Madressa, and thus it serves as a feeder. The inducements provided by the State to encourage the apathetic Mahomedan youth to take advantage of this institution are worthy of mention. Education is imparted free, no fees whatever being charged. Scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 74 are distributed among the poor and deserving students. After the annual examination prizes of the aggregate value of Rs. 70 are distributed among the students. H. H. the Nawab Sahib and the Vazier Sahib frequently give scholarships to poor students irrespective of the State scholarship. Good provision is made for physical education. The school gymnasium furnished with all the necessary apparatus is fully utilized by the boys who take a great interest in it. Besides there is one lawn-tennis and two cricket clubs attached to the Madressa where boys play these games every evening. Religious instruction is imparted to all the students in the Madressa. One hour daily being set apart for this in every class; and during the school-time all the teachers and students assemble at the

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, and HER EXCELLENCY LADY NORTHCOTE, the Military and the PRIVATE SECRETARIES, the MEDICAL OFFICER and the A.-D.-C. in waiting, which cannot be delivered at Government House, MAHABLESHWAR, by 7 a.m., on the 9th June, 1900, should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESH KHIND, until further notice.

C. H. HILL,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Mahableshwar, 21st May, 1900.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 5.

EXCHANGE.—Yesterday being Whit Monday and with Banks and Markets closed in consequence both at Home and in Bombay and consequently no telegrams of any sort from London, our market as might have been expected has been steady throughout the day with next to nothing doing.

Bank Telegraphic, ready and forward...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand ready to end August ...	1s. 4d.
3 Months' Sight Credits ready and forward	1s. 4 3-16d.
3 do Francs do	1 70
Shanghai, 30 days' sight.....	Rs. 195
Hongkong do	Rs. 143
Japan do	Rs. 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 96 3-16 ready and Rs. 96 1-4 2nd July, closing at Rs. 96 1-8 for the settlement with buyers and little doing. The Bank of Bombay cash balance is up 5 lakhs.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Market closed on account of a certified Broker.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office ...	Dec.	4,70,041
1/0. ,, Branches	Inc.	12,455
Other ,, ...	Inc.	17,11,971
Government Securities.....	Inc.	2,20,867
Other authorised.....	Dec.	49,988
Loans	Inc.	4,19,549
Bills Discounted and purchased	Dec.	1,58,753
Balances with other Banks.....	Inc.	1,61,043
Cash	Inc.	4,86,384

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet, with almost nothing passing a small lot of about 600 tons has been taken by speculators at 14s. for June.

COALS.—SINGARENI : A small lot was sold at Rs. 15 for prompt despatch, and another of Jardine's at same rate, ex-steamer in harbour.

SEEDS.—GINGELLY : The market is steady with rates unchanged.

CASTORSEED is quiet at Rs. 37-12.

LINSEED.—The market is quiet but firm at last mentioned rates. Rs. 9-14 to Rs. 9-15 for bold and Rs. 9-12 to Rs. 9-13 for small grain.

RAPESEED is quiet with little doing at Rs. 7-11 for Brown Cawnpore and Rs. 8 for Yellow.

POPPYSEED.—The market is unchanged at Rs 8-12.

COTTON.—Towards the end of last week shippers bought some New Fine Bengals with a Home guarantee at Rs. 172 for December-January. To-day shippers are almost entirely out of the market but mills have bought about 2,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were Bengals. Prices all round of ready Cotton are lower and in Oomras and Bengals sellers are anxious for offers. Westerns and S. G. Dharwars are fairly steady, In new crops prices are higher owing to few sellers. F. G. Bengals for January Rs. 173 to 174 and Good Broach, March, Rs. 203.

	Rs.
Bengal Fine ready	202
do F. G. do	195
Broach Fine do	220
do Good do	215

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 5.

Cotton in New York—	
Receipts at the Ports	5,000 bales
Exports to Great Britain	1,000 ,,
Do to Continent	12,000 ,,
Mid-Uplands	9 unchanged
Futures, month of September ..	7·94 plus 10
Do. do of December....	7·62 plus 9
Silver in New York	60 1-8 unchanged
Exchange on London	4·87—

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Sunday and Monday :—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	124
Barsee and Nugur	92
Berar	74
Total Oomras....	290
Dhollera	151
Compta and Dharwar.....	7
Westerns	279
Bengals.....	220
Sind	52
Persian.....	2
American.....	64
Total...	1,007

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay on Sunday and Monday :—

	Cwts.
Wheat	21,882
Linseed	9,028
Rapeseed	6,422
Gingelly seed	1,015
Poppy Seed	2,319
Groundnuts	4
Castor Seed	1,850
Rice	28,692
Myrabollams	4,188

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 2nd June, as compared with the statement of 26th May :—

LIABILITIES.	May 26. Rs.	June 2. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	.....	.....
Public Deposits at Head Office	60,06,722	55,36,681
Do. do. at Branches	25,21,704	25,34,158
Other Deposits	380,53,178	397,65,149
Post Bills	8,324	8,102
Credits, undrawn	20,57,776	20,02,027
Rs...	655,47,704	668,46,118
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	71,86,320	74,07,007
Other authorised Securities	22,58,112	22,08,124
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities.....	102,74,173	103,92,681
Loans do. do.	172,56,329	176,75,878
Bills Discounted and purchased	150,14,318	148,55,565
Dead Stock	4,23,976	4,23,976
Stamps and Stationery	28,552	27,566
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	2,65,166	4,23,209
Cash	129,42,728	134,29,112
Rs...	656,47,704	668,46,118

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th May, as compared with the statement of 22nd May :—

LIABILITIES.	May 22. Rs.	A	P	May 29. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	98,50,000	0	0	98,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.....	1,39,63,137	7	0	1,32,05,229	13	7
Other Deposits, &c.	6,28,15,677	11	2	6,37,01,171	7	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,19,977	13	10	2,22,944	0	7
Sundries	22,14,603	14	9	23,11 345	12	9
	10,91,63,696	14	9	10,92,90,691	2	10

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	50,41,022	0	0	50,83,414	0	0
Other authorised Investmts.	83,87,649	0	0	84,01,549	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2 33,77,394	8	5	2,26,77,913	1	2
Accounts of Credit do. ...	2 22,29 593	4	4	2,24,92,374	6	8
Bills discounted, &c.....	1,26,27,612	6	1	1,29,13 489	9	6
Balances with other Banks.	13,26,646	1	4	10,36,270	15	6
Bullion	8,199	2	1	6,899	2	1
Dead Stock	13,44,733	9	9	13,47,752	1	9
Stamps	12,165	15	0	11,649	4	11
Sundries	8,55 014	8	11	8,51,890	3	5
Cash, &c., at Head Office ...	1,53 03 181	9	10	1,77,55 304	4	6
Do. at Branches ...	1,86,50,484	13	0	1,63,11,895	1	4
Rs...	10,91,63,696	14	9	10,92,90,691	2	10

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE, 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bahmo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, interrupted.

State of Communication—
Cable Paramaribo, Cayenne interrupted.
Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.
Cable Tarifa Tangier interrupted.
Cable Mole St Nicholas Cape Haiti interrupted.
Turkish route right.
Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

From 25th April, all telegrams addressed to persons serving with Field Force South Africa are charged at the rate of Rs. 1-8 per word from offices in India and Burma. The address to consist firstly of name or number or both of persons to whom telegram is addressed secondly the regiment, which is counted as one word. These telegrams will be telegraphed to Capetown and should not be addressed to any particular telegraph office in South Africa. They are distributed by Government authorities at Capetown to addresses at whatever places in South Africa they may be stationed. This also applies to State messages if addressed "Bombay for South Africa," but if addressed to any particular office there the usual State message rates will apply ; State or private messages addressed "Bombay for South Africa," cannot be accepted at special rates if in Code or cipher language. Senders are requested in order to avoid delay at Aden to write the name of the Code (A. B. C. Az Scotts A 1, Stand 1, Broomhalls or Mercury) employed in their telegrams to East Africa. This indication should be in official instructions and is transmitted free.

Messages can be accepted for Mafeking (Bechuanaland) at senders risk and subject to delay.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

GODFREY—LEWIS—June 1, at St John's, Calcutta, by the Rev G Sandberg Vivian Alwin Godfrey, Assam, to Margaret, 2nd daughter of Mrs A Lewis, Folkestone.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1900.

LORD SALISBURY himself has borne testimony to the correctitude of the conduct of the Great Powers in avoiding any attempt to aggravate our troubles in South Africa. The Czar himself is credited with the chivalrous determination that nothing would induce him to take advantage of Great Britain's entanglements in that part of the world. His Imperial Majesty is said to have peremptorily ordered Count Muravieff and the War Minister to lay aside their plan of taking possession of Herat. But it must be admitted that the Powers have not been absolutely oblivious of their own interests during the last six eventful months. Russia has improved her position in Persia and by means of a guaranteed loan has made the Shah her dependent vassal. She has ostentatiously strengthened her position along the Afghan frontier, filling the Amir with anxiety as to what may happen next. What has been described as the best harbour in Asia, Masampho, on the Southern Coast of Korea, has been secured, and all other Powers warned off by an agreement with the Emperor of that country, that no concession is to be made to any other Power. It has been the fashion to assert that rather than submit to the creation of a great naval arsenal, little more than a hundred miles from the Japanese coast, the Mikado would go to war and use his large fleet to turn the Russians out of those seas. If Japan ever made such a desperate resolve, it must have been with the reservation that she would have the support of the British fleet against Russia. With 200,000 men in the interior of South Africa, Great Britain could not enter into a war with Russia. Japan keeps the peace while the Czar takes possession of Masampho. The Emperor William II. has wounded the susceptibilities of his subjects for some time past by the effusiveness of his telegraphic congratulations to Great Britain on her victories. He has even sent a telegram to Lord Curzon a propos of the Berlin subscription to the Famine Fund, bidding his Excellency to see in that sympathetic offering a new proof that blood is thicker than water. While all this was going on his Majesty was preparing, unknown to any one, a remarkable coup in a part of South Africa which, in 1896, Great Britain leased to the Congo Free State.

We claimed ownership or overlordship of some three thousand miles of territory, part of which formed the north-east littoral of Lake Tanganyika. At the same time we leased to the same State, in other words to King Leopold, other territory further north, contiguous to the Nile. France protested with such energy against any enlargement of the responsibilities of the Free State, of which she claims the reversion by virtue of a treaty, that King Leopold drew back and did not occupy that territory. Germany, farther to the south, made no protest, and Belgium not unnaturally believed that she was an acquiescing party to the arrangement by which it came into her hands. Quite recently a German officer, at the head of a thousand troops, appeared on the frontier and summoned a Belgian officer to evacuate the region on pain of being attacked. The Belgian, finding that this threat was serious, withdrew. The Germans crossed the frontier, and burned the town which he had evacuated. Germany is now in possession of the considerable region leased six years ago to the Congo Free State and she claims the territory as within her sphere of influence. The former demarcation is set aside as erroneous, and therefore worthless. A considerable lake some distance from the northern shore of Tanganyika was supposed to be west of that lake. It is now found to be on the east. Under those circumstances, Germany repudiates the former demarcation and the arrangements founded on it, and boldly and apparently with entire success, incorporates a large tract of country which we so kindly handed over to the temporary care of Belgium. The idea, no doubt, is that, as we are enlarging our possessions in South Africa, Germany must do the same, and she strikes while the iron is hot.

At the other extremity of the Dark Continent, a considerable French force is annexing one strategical position after another along the south-eastern frontier of Morocco. M. Delcasse claims that those positions form part of the Algerian hinterland which Lord Salisbury recognised as being within the French sphere of influence when the Great Divide was made in 1890. As it happens, the strongest native statesman in Morocco, the Vizier, has been removed from the scene by death. The Sultan is in great alarm, having no capable Minister to rely upon, and being equally distrustful of all the Great Powers, he perhaps prudently avoids appealing to any for help. A French Governor states that there is a perfect understanding with Spain as to the maintenance of Moroccon independence, this being given as a reason why the rumours of an intention to overturn that Empire are baseless. Both Great Britain and Germany are understood to regard with not wholly disinterested eyes the reversion of Morocco or at all events of certain parts and provinces, if that Empire should unexpectedly break up. On the other hand Russia has arranged with Spain the eventual transfer of Ceuta so that she may have a port of call at the entrance of the Mediterranean. It would be contrary to the fundamental principle of German policy to quarrel with Russia, and therefore she is not likely to take any step to prevent that Power from acquiring a port in Morocco. The possibility is that an insurrection of the tribes in the interior of Morocco may give France a pretext to go to the assistance of the Sultan with part of the large army in Algeria which is always kept ready for eventualities. It is sufficiently evident that at least three of the Great Powers are fully alive to the advantage of making hay while the sun shines. It may be added that within the last few months rumours have become rife in Eastern Europe that Austria covets the acquisition of Albania, which, as it happens, has long been coveted by Italy. The rage for rectifications of frontier seems likely to be contagious.

THE Government of India have before them a Bill for regulating the possession and sale of white arsenic and other poisons. The necessity for some such legislation is emphasised by the annual reports on the results of chemical analyses and bacteriological examinations in the North-West and Central Provinces. At present there is no difficulty to prevent anybody obtaining arsenic, which probably explains why, of the various poisons used for criminal purposes, it seems to be the most popular. Of 240 suspected cases of human poisoning poison was discovered in 85 and in half of that number arsenic had been used. Opium was found in sixteen cases, dhatura in nine, strychnine in two, aconite in two, and in fourteen instances other poisons were detected. The percentage of detections in suspected cases was last year 35·4 as compared with 48·1 in 1898. This falling-off was not due to any less vigilance of research but rather to the number of bogus cases brought forward. The vindication of persons falsely accused of attempts to poison is thus no small part of the service performed by the Chemical Analyst. Mr. E. H. Hankin in his report states that in many cases a man seemed to have suspected his wife of having tried to poison him for no other reason than that he suffered from indigestion and vomiting. Instances are given of attempts to lead persons into trouble by the expedient of placing poison in food alleged to have been partaken of, albeit careful tests of food tasted or swallowed failed to disclose any sign of poison. As to how many of the 85 cases in which poison was actually found were the work of malicious persons, or were accidental or suicidal the figures do not show. But Mr. Hankin considers that there is not so much intentional poisoning in the North-West and Central Provinces as the statistics at first sight appear to indicate. The number of suspected cases of cattle-poisoning fell during the year from 197 to 119, this being the lowest figure recorded during the last five years. The decline was most conspicuous in the districts of Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Allahabad and Benares, where the crime of cattle-poisoning had previously been rife. The decrease, however, seems in the view of Government to be possibly connected with the deliberate spread of cattle disease, a practice on the part of *chamars* which has recently come to light. Of the secret methods adopted to destroy cattle arsenic was found to have been used in 62 cases, spikes of *abrus trecatorius* were found in three, and strychnine in two cases. From evidence obtained in this and previous years it is apparent also that snake poison is occasionally employed for the destruction of cattle. The bacteriological works carried on at the laboratory included the examination of 1847 samples of water and 34 other substances besides 884 examinations for bacteria on behalf of the military authorities. The bulk of the water examinations were made to ascertain the number of microbes present per centimetre, the tests being carried out with a view to determining the efficiency of municipal filter installations. This, however, is scarcely satisfactory as it is far more important to know the kind of microbes present in the water. In only five of 114 specimens of water, butter and mud tested for the enteric microbe was it discovered and in fifteen samples out of 119 the cholera microbe was found. But Mr. Hankin points out that the discovery of enteric microbes in a water-supply is not of itself a final proof that the water is a source of infection. Both in regard to enteric and cholera physiological proof is necessary to determine whether the microbe exists in a virulent condition or not. As a fact the cholera microbe has been found in public water supplies long after an epidemic has subsided. The conditions favourable to the virulence of these disease germs have, therefore, yet to be determined. Owing to the increase of routine work in the laboratory the Examiner has found that his time for independent researches has been further decreased, and it, therefore, seems desirable that the project for an independent bacteriological laboratory which the Government of India have under consideration, should be pushed forward.

WHEN blunders in the field raise questions concerning the ability of some of our Generals attention is necessarily directed to the methods of their training. In view of certain events that have happened in South Africa it becomes interesting to consider by what system we may expect to produce the best type of military commander. The subject is raised in the Lahore paper by a regimental officer, who discusses the point whether Staff College men or officers who have gained all their knowledge through the practical training of the regiment make the abler Generals. It is, of course, obvious that the best possible General should be he whose knowledge combines the theory gained in the Staff College with the practical experience of regimental work, but as that type of military man is exceeding rare, we have to turn to the two classes of Generals that are available. On the one hand we have the men who have passed through the Staff College and have had the fortune to see a great deal of active service, and on the other, we have the steady-going regimental officers, who, sticking by the regiment, have risen through all the grades from Subaltern to Colonel. Which of these classes is likely to turn out the type of general who may be expected to make the most of the material at his command in a time of stress? Most laymen, we fancy, would be inclined to back practice against mere theory. That view is supported by the expert who writes in our contemporary. As he very truly observes the Staff College man may have seen a lot of service on the staff and may have watched the various units playing their different parts in the great tragedy of battle, but without knowing the minds of the directors, while the regimental officer's duty has been, from his youth up, to make men fight and to personally direct the various units of his regiment in all the stages of its battle formation. As a matter of fact, it is only necessary to run over the names of a few distinguished soldiers to see how prominently the regimental officer comes out unaided by the Staff College. They include such men as Lord Wolseley, Lord Roberts, Sir Redvers Buller, Sir George White, Lord Kitchener, Sir Baker Russell, Sir F. Grenfell, Lord Methuen, Major-General Tucker, Sir F. Carrington, Sir A. Hunter, Sir H. L. M. Rundle, Major-General Lyttelton, Major-General French, Sir Charles Warren, Colonel Pole-Carew, the late Sir W. P. Symons and many others who might be mentioned. On the other hand among the men who have passed the Staff College are Sir Evelyn Wood, who also commanded his regiment, Sir F. Clery, Sir C. Grove, Major-General Kelly-Kenny, Sir G. C. Ardagh, Sir W. F. Gatacre, Major-General Hildyard, Sir R. C. Hart, Major-General H. F. Grant, Colonel E. T. H. Hutton and others. It is very apparent from names like the foregoing that in generalship the regimental officer is pretty easily first, the regimental officer P. S. C. comes next and the Staff College officer takes third place. Naturally one expects that the officer who as colonel of a regiment has studied exactly the capabilities of men, and has learned how to fight a battalion should very quickly learn how to fight three or four battalions, while the purely theoretical man is apt to overestimate the powers of the troops who may be placed under him. Such a man, says the writer, may be and very often is an ideal Staff Officer. Staff duties are his line, but let him stick to them. "Don't," he says, "suddenly, when a war breaks out, saddle him with a brigade or division, with the handling of which he is only theoretically acquainted, for it is not a difficult thing for an officer to lose his mind, especially if he has had little or no practice in learning how to keep it." It will be admitted that the views expressed by this regimental officer are those of sound common sense. The Boer war, it may be added, has also pointed another moral in favour of the practical soldier, and it is that more commissions should be given to men from the ranks.

THE financial results to the State of the working of state and guaranteed railways during the year 1898-99 are not discouraging even if they fail to show profit. The gross traffic receipts are Rx. 26,039,136, while working expenses amounted to Rx. 12,754,710 and other charges to Rx. 14,226,552, showing a loss of Rx. 942,126. This is a lesser deficit than usual, the previous year's loss amounting to Rs. 1,432,616. The increased volume of traffic throughout India is due to the withdrawal of the stringent plague precautionary measures in Bombay, the opening of new railways and extensions, and to the revival of trade after famine. The rate of exchange for the year was also somewhat more favourable, and the net charge was lower by Rx. 490,490 than in the previous year. The loss in this as in previous years is directly attributable to the low exchange prevailing. During the year 1,058 additional miles of railway were opened for traffic, which absorbed an expenditure of Rx. 6,060,613. The length of railway open at the end of the year aggregated 19,231 miles, and in return for the charge of Rx. 942,126 the State receives all the indirect benefits arising from a railway system of that length. The East Indian made the greatest advance during the year, its revenues showing a gain of Rx. 1,077,528, the Rajputana-Malwa system coming next with an advance of Rx. 466,200. Of the State railways the North-Western shows the largest decrease, its income being Rx. 555,217 less. The three guaranteed railways also showed a loss, the Madras line being Rx. 340,100 in arrear, and the Great Indian Peninsula Rx. 309,652. The net receipts accruing to Government from all State lines, after deducting the payments made to working companies in respect of surplus profit or share of net earnings, amounted to Rx. 9,628,678, which gives a return of 5·32 per cent. on the total capital outlay actually incurred by the State.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN has approved of the appointment of Mr. Cecil Michael Wilford Brett as Judge of the Calcutta High Court in succession to the Hon'ble Mr. C. A. Wilkins.

MESSRS. WILLIAM WATSON AND Co. yesterday heard from Messrs. Whittall and Co., agents of the Orient Line at Colombo, that they have been advised by the Sydney Manager, that in consequence of plague at Sydney, the passage rates from Australia to New Zealand Ports have been increased by one-third.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Clive will no now sail on the 7th instant, owing to a case of small-pox having occurred among the Dhobies at Deolali. The date of sailing of the vessel for South Africa will be notified hereafter.

THE Vinolia War Fund now amounts to £10,000, equalling the half pennies on nearly five million tablets sold since the commencement.

THE Government of India have sanctioned a small sum for the purchase of animals to enable Captain Rost, I.M.S., to continue his investigations for the treatment of "surra."

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Friday was 78. Twenty-four fresh cases of plague, with 19 deaths, were reported. The total mortality in Calcutta on Saturday was 50. Sixteen fresh cases of plague, with 15 deaths, were reported.

THE estate of Lieutenant-Colonel John Sherston, D.S.O., formerly Assistant Adjutant-Genral in Bengal, nephew and A.D.C. to Lord Roberts, who was killed in action at Glencoe, Natal, on October 20, has been entered for probate at the sum of £1,577.

THE weekly statement of plague in the Punjab, dated May 30th, shows a total of 36 cases and 19 deaths in Jullundur district, spread over twelve villages ; and a total of three cases and four deaths in Hoshiarpur district spread over four villages.

THE following telegram has been sent by the General Committee of the Indian Tea Association in Calcutta to the Committee of the Association in London :—The daily Customs entries for export to Great Britain for the second-half of May amount to 2,000,000, lbs.

THE AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RAILWAY statement of Traffic for the week ending 21st April 1900 amounts to Rs. 2,192, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,677 ; total earnings from 1st January to 21st April are Rs. 93,743, being an increase of Rs. 38,339.

THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY statement of Traffic for the week ending 14th April 1900 amounts to Rs. 13,489, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 10,980 ; total earnings from 1st January to 14th April are Rs. 2,44,460, being an increase of Rs. 2,14,428.

THE following are the Members of Council for 1900-1901 of the United Service Institution of India :—Major-Generals Sir E. H. H. Collen, R. Wace, R.A., T. B. Tyler, R.A.; E. L. Elliot and S. C. Turner, R. E. ; the Hon'ble C. M. Rivaz ; Surgeon-Generals W. Taylor, A.M.S., and R. Harvey, I.M.S ; Brigadier-Generals Sir E. R. Elles, and Sir A. Gaselee ; Veterinary-Colonel H. Thomson, A.V.D. Colonels Martin, Saunders, R.A., and Hawkes, and Major W. D. Thomson, with Captain C. H. Clay, as Secretary.

THE number of famine relief workers in the Punjab shows a slight increase, the total in British districts for the week ended 19th May being 102,762 against 101,393 in the previous week. In Native States the total was 32,628 against 32,567. The largest district totals are Hissar 54,041, Rohtak 22,452 and Gurgaon 11,438.

MR. CALVERT, Assistant Commissioner on plague duty, proceeds on leave at once and is to be relieved by Mr. H. A. Sams, from Umballa, who will be relieved by Mr. A. L. Danson, at present on duty as Plague Officer at the Umballa railway station. As the busy season for the traffic to Simla has now passed over, the Inspecting Medical and Disinfecting Officer will be able to inspect travellers and baggage single handed.

ALTHOUGH ten battalions of the Punjab Command, including two Gurkha battalions of different regiments, have received the new rifle, the 37th and 38th Dogras, the 23rd and 34th Pioneers and the 2-1st and 2-4th Gurkhas are the only linked corps so supplied, and even of these the Gurkhas and the Pioneers have missing links not re-armed. When the battalions which are still in process of receiving the rifle are completely re-armed, the Sappers and Miners of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, the 37th and 38th Dogras, the Corps of Guides and the 28th Bombay Pioneers, (which have no link) will be the only completely equipped linked units, and the Punjab Pioneers and Gurkhas will be partially equipped. To fully complete all the linked units of the battalions re-armed it would be necessary to issue the new rifle to the 4th and 16th Rajputs, 3rd, 4th, 15th, 35th and 45th Sikhs, 32nd Punjab Pioneers, 19th, 22nd, 29th and 30th Punjab Infantry, 1-1st, 1-4th and 2-5th Gurkhas, 23rd Madras Infantry, 20th and 22nd Bombay Infantry, 24th Baluchistan and 1st and 2nd Baluch Battalions.

THE reinforcement of the Russian garrisons in Transcaspia is attracting a great deal of attention in military circles abroad. For the last six months the garrisons have been methodically increased, and it is said that on the two banks of the Caspian, ready for a forward movement, is a force of 250,000 men. Similar activity has been displayed upon the Afghan frontier, and the reserves of the southern army and the equipages of the ships in the Black Sea are reported to have been placed upon a war footing. The cause of this activity on the part of Russia is obscure, and there seems to be some doubt whether it has relation to the war in South Africa to the dispute with Japan, or to the attempt to coerce Persia. It is pointed out by military critics abroad that these military preparations of Russia do not necessarily imply aggression and in relation to South Africa, it is remarked that Russia has displayed a spirit of moderation. This is perfectly true, and justifies the pacific utterances of the Czar at the outbreak of the war. But these utterances having been justified, it would be unwise to overlook the fact that such a massing of troops might well be in the nature of demonstration of force to support any plea for intervention. The Government has distinctly said that intervention will not be tolerated, and we may sincerely hope that no power will be so unwise as to step in. Our interests at stake in South Africa are too great to make it possible for us to place the settlement in any other hands than our own.

A SERIOUS accident has occurred at Rondiglione, near Rome. On May 14 the inhabitants were celebrating the feast of Santa Lucia, the chapel in whose honour is situated on the borders of a lake. Two boats filled with young people had arrived within 300 yards of the landing-place when they capsized. From 30 to 40 persons were drowned, only 13 being rescued.

IT is only on rare occasions that a Victoria Cross finds its way into an auction-room, says the *Globe*, but shortly there will be offered for sale at Sotheby's one of these most coveted decorations of more than exceptional interest. It is the trophy awarded to Lieut. Robert H. M. Aitken, late 13th Bengal N.I., who received the decoration for various acts of gallantry performed during the defence of the Residency of Lucknow, from June 30 to November 22, 1857.

ACCORDING to the "New York Tribune" the Attorney-General of Texas has instituted a suit against an alleged medical college with a view to having its charter forfeited. The "college" was incorporated eleven years ago. Most of its teaching was to be done by correspondence, but the complaint avers that its main purpose was commercial and that it would sell M.D. diplomas at 50 dollars a piece to all comers. A negro porter who could barely write or read was among the alumni.

A TRUST Company in New York has just succeeded in raising the price of ice to double its real value. They have also refused to sell ice in very small blocks. This has been done at a time when the heat is intense, and many deaths have occurred from this cause. The fact that the Mayor is one of the heaviest shareholders is said to have aroused more public wrath than any of the many other instances of municipal corruption that have been shown up previously. He may be lynched.

THE Duke of Coburg is just now the most popular personage in Herkulesbad, in Hungary, his manner being as unpretentious as it is amiable. He gives the other guests the latest news from South Africa, which he receives through telegrams, dated Windsor, and signed "Victoria." He takes early walks with his secretary and his doctor, lunches and dines in the general dining saloon, and follows all the regulations to the letter. He feels better already, and has asked for information regarding angling in the River Cserna, being anxious to fish as soon as his health is good enough to allow of his spending some time every day at the river side.

THE "Armeeblatt" of Vienna, states that the Austro-Hugarian Army manœuvres will take place this year in Galicia. Four Army Corps will be engaged—the first, sixth, tenth, and eleventh—but for the purposes of the manœuvres these four will be re-formed into five. One army will consist of three Army Corps having two divisions of infantry each, and the opposing army of two Army Corps having three divisions each. Every company will be brought up to its full strength of 130 men by means of reservists. In addition to the regular troops, consisting of 122 infantry battalions, ten Jager battalions, 20 cavalry regiments, and 72 batteries, eight being horse artillery, there will be 34 Landwehr battalions, 13 Honved battalions, three regiments of Landwehr Uhlans, and one or two regiments of Honved cavalry. The whole of the troops engaged will amount to 179 infantry battalions, 72 batteries, and 25 regiments of cavalry, a larger body of troops than has appeared at the manœuvres for some years.

THE Australian delegates were entertained to dinner at the Junior Constitutional Club on the evening following the introduction of their Bill. Mr. St. John Brodrick presided, and Mr. Kingston (South Australian delegate), in proposing "The Imperial Forces," said he was pleased to say that the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

OCCUPATION OF PRETORIA.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

Pretoria has been occupied by the British.

THE ADVANCE ON PRETORIA.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

Lord Roberts cabling from the six-mile spruit, which is due south of Pretoria, reports that he advanced on Pretoria on the 4th and after marching ten miles to the six-mile spruit encountered a stubborn resistance but eventually the Boers were driven back towards Pretoria. Nightfall prevented pursuit of the enemy.

The British forces are now distributed round Pretoria.

General Gordon is watching the right flank.

The enemy's main body is at Irene.

General Roberts hopes our casualties are very few.

LATER.

Lord Roberts, wiring from the six-mile spruit on the 4th, at 8-30 p.m., says we started at day break to-day and marched ten miles when we found the enemy occupying both banks of this spruit. The Mounted Infantry and four companies of Yeomanry quickly dislodged them from the south bank and pursued them for nearly one mile when they came under a heavy fire from well-concealed guns. Our heavy guns then hurried to the assistance of the Mounted Infantry as fast as oxen and mules could travel, and after a few rounds our guns drove the enemy out of their positions.

The Boers then attempted to turn our left flank and were foiled by the Mounted Infantry and Yeomanry supported by Maxwell's Brigade.

The Boers still kept pressing to our left rear and I therefore ordered General Ian Hamilton to incline towards us. This finally checked the enemy who were driven back towards Pretoria.

The darkness prevented our pursuing them and we bivouacked on the ground gained.

The Guards Brigade are now quite close to the most southerly forts defending Pretoria.

General French's Cavalry and Colonel Hutton's Mounted Infantry are to the north of Pretoria, Colonel Broadwood's brigade between General French and General Hamilton's column and the Gordons watching the right flank of the main force not far from the railway bridge at Irene, which the enemy has destroyed.

MAHON EFFECTED JUNCTION WITH HUNTER.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The "Daily Telegraph's" despatch, dated Marigobo, 31st ultimo, states that Colonel Mahon has effected junction with General Hunter (west of Pretoria).

RUNDLE IN TOUCH WITH BRABANT.

General Rundle has arrived at Hibernia and is now in touch with General Brabant.

[Generals Rundle and Brabant have been in touch since Wednesday last. A Reuter telegram, at all events, dated Maseru, 31st ultimo, said :—"Generals Rundle and Brabant surrounded the Boers five miles outside Ficksburg, the only outlet being Basutoland."]

PRETORIA INVESTED.

According to the latest Pretoria advices, via Lourenzo Marques, dated the 4th inst., the British now invest Pretoria, and the Burgomaster will surrender the city without resistance as soon as formal demand is made.

CHAOS IN PRETORIA.

FLIGHT OF THE TWO PRESIDENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 5.

The London correspondent of the Pioneer wires under date 4th June :—

Telegrams from Pretoria depict the existence of a state of chaos. Stories of the British proximity to the Boer capital have been circulated since Wednesday last, and the inhabitants have been fleeing panic-stricken, believing their conquerers would be merciless.

Presidents Kruger and Steyn, bound for Lydenburg, have taken with them over a million sterling in gold.

The foreign residents, volunteers, and finally the burghers, joined in looting the Government stores.

Judge Kock has been made a prisoner and charged with an attempt to blow up the Rand mines.

GENERAL RUNDLE'S FIGHT.

General Rundle's fight on the 29th May took place on the burning veldt. The Grenadiers marched through the flames, and were forced to charge the position in face of a hail of bullets in order to escape being burnt. The men were marvellously steady.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BOXER RISING.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

Reuter's Tientsin correspondent says that the missionary Norman, captured near Yeuching, is in great danger.

The missionary Robinson, and not Stevenson as was stated, has been murdered, together with five Native Christians.

The first railway station outside Peking was burned down and a bridge damaged to-day. The railway between Peking and Tientsin is consequently interrupted.

A RANGOON JAILOR COMMITTED.

RANGOON, JUNE 4.

Harrison, the late Chief Jailor, Central Prison, Rangoon, was committed to the Sessions to-day on three counts—firstly, under Section 477 (A) Indian Penal Code ; secondly, under Section 420 Indian Penal Code ; and thirdly, under Sections 467 and 471 Indian Penal Code.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF A CONVICT.

On Friday night, about 11 o'clock, the Rangoon Cantonment was aroused by the sound of rapid and independent firing from the Central Jail. The military police turned out, for a daring prisoner had got away. There are various accounts about, but anyway the missing man was found inside the jail enclosure next morning, having been locked up in one of the sheds all night. He explained that he had had a stomach-ache and had crept into a corner and fallen asleep, being left behind when the prisoners were marched home at 5-30 p.m. The warders on sentry state that they saw a man putting a plank against the wall in order to scale it and that they fired six rounds at him. The matter is being investigated.

BERESFORD POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

The first round was played to-day when the Imperial Service team were beaten by the Patiala after a close struggle. Scores : Patiala, four goals and one subsidiary ; Imperial Service, three goals and four subsidiaries.

THE COINAGE OF RUPEES.

GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF SILVER.

The Government of India have informed the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that the Secretary of State has just completed the purchase of another half million sterling worth of silver for the coinage of rupees.

THE POONA SEASON.

MOVEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 5.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote come to Poona on Saturday next, the members of Government following. The Honourable Mr. Nugent arrives on the 11th, Sir Charles Ollivant goes to Belgum on the 11th, coming to Poona on the 13th. Sir Andrew Wingate, and the Chief Secretary to Government with the Under-Secretaries, follows on the 11th. Lieutenant General Low, and Staff leave on the 9th for Poona.

END OF THE MATHERAN WEEK.

THE NATIVE SPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, JUNE 4.

THE Matheran week ended on Saturday last and certainly it has been a great success. Saturday, the 26th May, saw the final ties played off in our Tennis Tournament, Mrs. Fry and Mrs. Lane were the last left in for the Ladies' Singles, and although Mrs. Fry had given many points to her adversary, after a hard fight she came off victorious in the third set. In the Gentlemen's Singles Captain Northcote won and the Gentlemen's Doubles were won by Master Eric Oliver and Captain Northcote. In the Ladies' Doubles Mrs. Lane and Mrs. Fry were successful and Mixed Pairs were won by Mrs. Lane and Master Eric Oliver.

Thursday, 31st May, brought us the Annual Native Sports on the Olympia, which extended with the prize-giving over three days. The principal feature of the first day's sports was Mr. J. F. Ghaswalla's wonderful performances, as the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji called them, in his speech, on the "byke." Many races and different kinds of sports followed but almost all had a small number of entries and the performances were very poor compared with those of past years. One interesting feature was the sight of Parsee ladies and Hindoo and Mahomedan girls coming forward and joining in the flat race, lemon and bucket race, hitting the target, etc. The tug-of-war between boys and girls ended the first day's sports, the girls' winning, much to the satisfaction of the audience. The competitors met again on Friday for the second day's sports. The programme consisted of obstacle, blind-fold, trotting and sack races, cock-fight, tug-of-war, etc., which were all gone through more or less creditably. The management was not quite all that could have been desired. The trotting race for gentlemen was watched with the greatest interest by the spectators. There were eleven entries and Mr. Ghaswalla who rode a horse belonging to Mr. Tribhowandas won easily. The Judges decided to give the prize to Mr. Ghaswalla, although the general feeling among the spectators was that the owner of the horse deserved the prize. The most interesting feature of the second day's sports was undoubtedly the tug-of-war between Parsees on one side and Hindus and Mahomedans on the other. The Parsees won amidst great enthusiasm and excitement. The distribution of prizes to the successful competitors took place on the 2nd instant in the grounds of the Red House. The audience was not large possibly owing to a strong feeling prevalent among the visitors on the Hill that as the sports were public the distribution of the prizes should be equally public, and should be held not in the grounds of a private residence, but in a public place, such as the Olympia where the sports were held. The prizes were given away by the Princess Sukriti Ghosal, the wife of our Assistant Collector. The string band of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers played during the afternoon and discoursed some sweet music. After the distribution of prizes the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budroodin Tyebjee made a most amusing speech which was received with hearty applause. A vote of thanks to the chairman and others terminated the proceedings.

Yesterday afternoon, a match for Rs. 50 a side between two of the best horses on the hill belonging to Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas and Mr. R. Merwanjee Dalal was run before a good number of spectators. Mr. Tribhowandas' horse, as was expected, won the race easily by several lengths.

The general exodus from the Hill has commenced and many have already left. Every day some families are going away. There is no sign of rain yet. The sky is perfectly clear although one would expect to see at this time of the year a thick mist with overhanging clouds. The condition of the villagers in the valleys below is extremely sad.

On Saturday morning, the death occurred of Mr. James Oliver of the Educational Department (Inspector of Northern Division) at the residence of his brother, Mr. A. K. Oliver. The deceased gentleman came up here from Ahmedabad very ill some days back and grew worse on Friday last. His brother Mr. A. K. Oliver who was wired for came immediately from Bombay and did everything needful but the deceased passed away peacefully the following morning. The funeral took place the same evening in St. Sepulchre's Cemetery. The coffin left the bungalow at 6 o'clock and arrived after about half-an-hour at St. Paul's Church, where short service was held. The Rev. Cecil Rivington conducted the funeral service.

THE DECCAN BANKING FRAUDS PROSECUTION.

ACCUSED COMMITED TO THE SESSIONS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent McDermott again charged Raoji Narayan Paruleker, Vishnu Narayan Parulekar and Krishnaji Narayan Parulekar with misappropriation and falsification of accounts. Mr. Yorke-Smith, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted, while Mr. R. R. Desai, pleader, appeared for the accused.

The magistrate said that on consideration of the evidence he had come to the conclusion it was advisable to divide the charges into separate trials. In the first trial the first and the second accused would be jointly charged on the following three counts :—(1) For defrauding the Bank by falsifying the ledger books in respect of seven cash receipts for Rs. 17,500, Rs. 45,000, Rs. 13,500, Rs. 28,000, Rs. 8,000. Rs. 78,000 and Rs. 53,000 ; (2) for falsification of books of account with reference to the items of cash advance for Rs. 65 000. Rs. 17,000 Rs. 20,000, Rs. 8,000, Rs. 70,000, and Rs. 3,000 ; and (3) for falsifying ledger books in respect of a sum of Rs. 6,342-11-6, being the balance due by Parulekar and Company in December, 1897. The accused were also charged with aiding and abetting one another in the commission of these offences. The second trial would be against the second and third accused, the former being charged with falsifying an entry of Rs. 6,400 in the loan account on 19th June, 1899, and the latter with abetment. The third trial would be against the second accused for falsifying the books of account in respect of an item of Rs. 30,000 purporting to be a promissory note passed by Shridhar Gopal, and for fraudulently using as genuine a forged document in respect of the note. He would also be charged with committing criminal breach of trust in respect of the following sums of money advanced to Rustomji Hormusji Ashburner out of the Bank funds :—Rs. 5 0, Rs 250, Rs. 500, Rs. 20,00, Rs 3,000 ; and Rs. 4,000, and with falsifying the cash-book with reference to the item of Rs. 10,250, which was the total of these sums. A further charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of an item of Rs. 8,633 was framed against him.

The magistrate then formally committed the accused to the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court which commence on the 27th instant.

NEW RUPEE LOAN.

THREE-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. LOAN OF 1900-1.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has resolved to borrow three hundred lakhs of rupees for the public service in the following manner :

Promissory notes will be issued for the said amount, being interest at the rate of three-and-a-half per centum per annum payable half-yearly on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December. The notes will be in the form annexed to this notification and they will not be discharged before the 31st day of December 1920 nor until the expiration of three months after notice of payment to be published in the "Government Gazette."

TENDERS.

Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Rs. 3,00,00,000 will be received by the Comptroller General from this date to noon of Wednesday, the 4th July next. Tenders must be for sums of 100 rupees or 300 rupees or multiples of those sums.

Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this notification, to the Comptroller General, Calcutta, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed tender for the three-and-a-half per cent." loan. If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India to whom an allotment-certificate may be issued if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer.

Note.—Tenders made in accordance with these instructions will also be received by the Accountants General at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad and Lahore on account of the Comptroller General, Calcutta, on the 3rd July, and up to the local time corresponding to 12 o'clock in Calcutta on the 4th July ; provided that—

(a) they are delivered personally or by clerk or messenger at the Accountant General's Office (where a receipt will be given for them) ;

(b) they are made on printed forms to be obtained at the same office or at the local Presidency Bank ;

(c) each tender is for not less than Rs. 10,000 ;

(d) the deposit is either a promissory note, or a treasury receipt from the local office of the Presidency Bank or a cheque on a local Bank in favour of the Accountant General ;

(e) the amount of the tender is made payable either in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad or Lahore ; and the Accountant General will return deposits on non-accepted tenders and will issue allotment-certificates so far as the tenders are payable in Madras, Bombay, Allahabed or Lahore.

The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas : a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subcription is offered in some other terms—as for example at the recorded minimum, or at some specied percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, or at the average of the accepted tenders—will be rejected as null and void.

The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna : if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

DEPOSITS.

Each tender must be accompanied by deposit of not lsss than one-hundredth, or, if the tender be for less than five lakhs of rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth part of the tender. The deposit must be in one of the fowling forms : (a) a receipt for the amount from the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or one of their Branches, or from an officer in charge of some public treasury, or (b) a cheque drawn in favour of the Comptroller General on a Bank in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, or Lahore, or (c) Government promissory notes * standing in the name of, or endorsed to, the tenderer or the person making the deposit.

(a) Deposits, not being promissory notes, will, in the case of accepted tenders, be credited proportionately in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender, and will bear interest for the purpose of clause 10 below from the date of the opening of tenders. When a tender is not accepted in full, the deposits, when they are not in the form of promissory notes, will be credited as far possible proportionately in even tens of rupees in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of it. If any allotment-certificate is not fully taken up, the deposit credited in respect of it will be forfeited.

(b) Promissory notes deposited in respect of any accepted tender will be held until all the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender are paid up, and will if the allotment-certificates are not fully taken up, be appropriated by the Government and cancelled.

OPENING OF TENDERS.

The Governor General in Council reserves the raight to declare, on or before the 27th June, the minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted. If not so declared, the said minimum rate will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller General, and before the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envolope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

Tenders will be opened publicly by the Comptroller General at the Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, at noon (Calcutta time) on Wednesday the 4th July next, and those received under the terms of the note under clause 4 will be similarly opened by the Accountants General at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad and Lahore at the local time corresponding to noon, Calcutta time on the same day ; but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in clause 12.

Tenders at rates not below the minimum rate will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate ; the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders ; provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 100 : preference will, however, be given to small tenders, not exceeding Rs. 2,000, at the lowest rate, such tenders receiving allotments in full as far as possible.

ALLOTMENT-CERTIFICATES.

To each tenderer (or to his agent), whose tender is accepted in whole or in part, such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him will be issued by the Comptroller General † as soon as possible after the 4th July ; and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted, for general information, at the Head Office of the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

If the allotment made on any tender is less than Rs. 3000, than the whole of the allotment-certificates (after credit of the deposit under clause 8 (a)) will be made payable upon the 20th August.

Otherwise the whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three instalments as follows :—

Instalment I—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent payable upon the 20th July :

Instalment II—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon the 20th August :

Instalment III—The balance payable upon the 12th September ; and allotment-certificates will be issued for each instalment separately. But the whole or any part of any accepted tender may be paid at any time after receipt of the allotment-certificates.

The words "as near as convenient" refer to the necessity for making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 100.

Any allotment-certificate will on application to the Comptroller General, be exchanged for an equivalent amount of allotment-certificates of smaller denominations ; provided that if any payment (beyond the deposit) is recorded upon the cancelled certificate, it can be taken against, and recorded upon, only one of the certificates issued in exchange.

Payment of any allotment-certificate may be made to the account of the Government in the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay or in any Branch of these Bank-, or into any public treasury or treasuries in India which may be named in the tender in respect of which it was issued. Receipts for such payments will be given by the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, or their Branches or by the Officers in charge of the Government treasuries at which payment is made, by enfacement upon the relative certificate.

ISSUE OF PROMISSORY NOTES.

(a) When any allotment-certificate is fully paid up, the holder will, on presenting it duly receipted at the place where it was paid, obtain from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, promissory notes of such values as he may desire (each note being in even hundreds and not less than Rs. 100), bearing interest from 31st December 1900, and he will also receive interest at 3 1-2 per cent, per annum from the dates on which he may have made payment till the 30th of December 1900.

(b) Or he may, at his option, by paying interest at the said rate from 30th June 1900 to the dates on which he may have made payment, obtain promissory notes as above, bearing interest from 30th June 1900.

* It is particularly requested that such promissory notes may not be endorsed to the Comptroller General.

† For tenders received by the Accountants General at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, or Lahore, and payable at those places, the Accountant General will issue the allotment certificates.

THE earnings of Indian railways continue to flourish exceedingly. From the 1st April to the 29th May they are 23 1-2 lakhs better than in the same period last year. The East Indian Railway is seven lakhs better, the Rajputana-Malwa nearly 6 1-2, the Bengal-Nagpur and Indian Midland about 3 1-2 each. The North-Western Railway shows a decrease, however, of nearly seven lakhs.

THE FAMINE.

DOCTOR KLOPSCH'S VISIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On my return from a tour in the district, I read with pleasure an interesting article, which appeared in the "Bombay Gazette" lately, giving some of the impressions which Dr. Klopsch received and expressed before his departure. But I shall be obliged if you kindly will allow me to point out an error in that portion of the interview which refers to the Godhra Poor House.

As far as I am able to judge, it never was in a condition of hopeless neglect, nor had the authorities despaired of it in the least. Doctor Mistri, the genial and busy Civil Surgeon here, had spent all the time and energy which he could spare from his other multifarious duties, in trying to keep things sweet. I have also seen Mr. R. B. Stewart, the Collector, and in fact, nearly all the officers concerned, constantly attending and patiently doing all they could for the poor.

If the Godhra Poor House has improved since I took charge of the non-medical portion of it, it is due to the whole hearted and kindly support which has been given to me by the gentlemen at whose request I undertook the work.—Yours, &c.,

ROBERT WARD.

Mission House, Godhra, June 4.

THE CAUSES OF FAMINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The thoughtful letter of "A Retired Civilian," in your issue of last Saturday, contains hints of such practical importance that it would be a great gain in the discussion of the subject, if it could be known whether the old measures advocated by your correspondent now obtain in any of the Native States in India. From what I have heard, I believe, in the Nizam's territories, ample concessions of the kind mentioned, of a more or less permanent character, are made to cultivators who invest their money in sinking wells, and devising other means of irrigating and improving dry land which produced nothing. The revenue demands are so adjusted in these cases as to create the greatest confidence, and large areas of neglected soil have thereby been brought into cultivation with astonishing results, yielding profit both to Government and to the ryot. Perhaps some one conversant with the details of this system of generous, and in the long run mutually beneficial land-tax concessions in his Highness's Dominions, will give the public some information on this useful subject.—Yours, &c.,

N. M. LUNGRANA.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

During the week ending the 26th ultimo there was rain in the districts of Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Khandesh, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara, and in the Native States of Kathiawar, Palanpur, Rewa Kantha, Aundh, Miraj (Senior), Miraj (Junior), Sangli, Ramdurg and Kurundvad (Senior). Except in parts of the Southern Maratha Country districts, where sowing of rice has been commenced, the fall was insignificant. The prices of the staple foodgrains have risen in Kaira, Broach, Sholapur, Khandesh, Bijapur, Kanara and Kolaba ; elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary.

2 A statement showing the progress of relief measures during the week ending the 26th ultimo is appended. The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	856,515	823,401
Dependants	215,714	206,223
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	139,459	154,905

The following relief works were started during the week under report :—

Ahmedabad.—Constructing the Sabarmati-Dholka Railway, Section II. Excavating the tank at Navda. Deepening the Valukod Tank. Excavating the tank at Temba.

Broach.—Wagra Tank, Dehej Tank excavation. Deepening the Kavli Tank.

Poona.—Digging trenches round forests in Rajegaon.

The earthwork of a projected Light Feeder Railway from Lakh or Belapur to Sangamner has been included in the Famine programme of the Ahmednagar District.

Cholera is subsiding in Gujarat, Khandesh and other affected districts. Seven more officers of the Indian Staff Corps have been deputed for famine duty in the Central Division.

A poor-house has been opened at Bhusaval in the Khandesh District. The following allotments have been sanctioned :—

Rs. 50,000 for gratuitous village relief in Ahmedabad, 12,000 for poor-houses in Ahmedabad, 20,000 for small relief works in Kaira, 20,000 for small relief works in Broach, 5,000 for poor-houses in Nasik, 1,000 for additional remuneration to village officers in Satara.

As a special measure undertaken with the object of facilitating the recovery of agriculturists in famine tracts from the losses sustained from drought, the Government of India have directed that all advances made in famine tracts under the Agriculturists' Loans Act for seed, cattle and subsistence of cultivators in connection with agricultural operations undertaken during the approaching rains may be made free of interest. The following additional allotments for subsistence advances have been sanctioned :—Gujarat Districts Rs. 5,00,000, Bijapur Rs. 20,000.

A special loan of Rs. 700 has been granted to the Inamdars of the village of Charan-na-Muara in the Mehmadabad Taluka of the Kaira District to enable them to tide over the present distress.

The following supplementary orders have been issued regarding relief measures during the rainy season :—

"Government entirely concur in the view of the Commissioner, Northern Division, that everything possible should be done to get cultivators and agricultural labourers employed on the land when the cultivating season begins. For this purpose a liberal distribution of advances for subsistence as well as for seed and cattle is most expedient, and this policy is understood to be approved by both the Secretary of State and the Government of India. The order referred to by the Honourable Mr. Lely, quoted in paragraph 76 of the Report on the Famine in the Bombay Presidency in 1896-97, had reference to a proposal that advances should be made to cultivators for their subsistence from the month of December onwards. In its terms it would apply to periods after the rains commence when cultivating operations are suspended, but His Excellency the Governor in Council does not desire that cultivators should be refused advances for subsistence if they are in need of relief while they are tending their crops or otherwise engaged in agriculture. It is also legitimate to grant them advances for the support of agricultural labourers while so engaged. But of course this, like all other forms of State relief, must not go beyond the necessities of the case, and it must be remembered that as soon as crops promise well the price of grain falls and shop-keepers sell it more freely on credit, while many, if not most, occupants of land have by the growth of vegetables a supply of an important article of food. It has never been found that there is much need for State relief after the sufficiency of rain is established.

"As at present advised His Excellency in Council does not think that in any circumstances unconditional gratuitous relief should be given by the State to able-bodied persons. Doubtless if advances are given to a wide extent for subsistence, it will not be possible or perhaps desirable to recover all, and so far as the public exchequer is concerned there is not much difference between unrecovered advances and gratuitous relief, but in the effect on the recipients there is a material distinction between the grant of alms and the remission of debt which cannot be paid without difficulty. All who wish to maintain their self-respect should have the opportunity of doing so.

"The Commissioner, Northern Division, has no doubt observed that under paragraph 8 of Government Resolution No. 2128, dated 30 April 1900, gratuitous relief may be given to the dependants of persons who cannot maintain them while engaged in cultivation, and in order that cultivators may not be deterred from leaving the works through fear of their dependants suffering, it may be made widely known that that course will be followed. If on that account there are in the vicinity of various centres large numbers of people entitled to gratuitous relief, kitchens should be established at them, cooked food and the dole being respectively given according to the principles already prescribed It will, however, be more necessary than ever to restrict this relief to those for whom it is absolutely necessary, so that well-to-do employers of agricultural labour may not thereby benefit at the cost of the State.

"But whatever measures are adopted it is most improbable that all the works can be closed either before or immediately after the commencement of the rains. Cultivators and agricultural labourers constitute a large proportion of the relief workers, but they do not constitute all, and there is no doubt that many immigrants will remain to be dealt with. Works cannot without hardship be closed while the demand for employment continues, and although the the difficulty of finding in Gujarat works suitable for the rains is recognized, there is really no alternative to the adoption of the course prescribed in Government Resolution No. 2128, dated 30th April 1900, which indeed will work almost automatically."

Five additional depots for the sale of grass to cultivators at cheap rates have been established in the Khandesh District. The weekly progress statement of operations for the supply of fodder to the affected districts is appended. The following letter from Mr. G. Mollison, Deputy Director of Agriculture, describes the progress hitherto made in introducing the "Hand power tillage implements" in the affected distsicts :—

"I have the honour to return the proof bulletin on "Hand power tillage implements with photographs illustrating each implement.

"The photographs are marked on the back Nos. I, II. III, and IV. No. I is the two-tined grubber. The photograph shows the means of draft in proper position for work. The same means of draft suits the other implements.

No. II is the Ramp.

No. III seed drill.

No. IV kurpi or bullock-hoe for interculture between the rows of growing crop. This implement is worked in pairs attached to one long neck yoke of two bullocks, but for manual draft would probably be worked singly.

"I have had my Assistant, Mr. Bhimbhai, Assistant Superintendent, Surat Farm, showing these hand power implements at work in all the affected districts of Gujarat during the last three weeks. He began by giving demonstrations at Broach, Nadiad, Godhra and Ahmedabad. At the same time sets of implements were left as models in each Collectorate.

"Mr. Bhimbhai then began a regular prescribed tour in the worst-stricken parts of the Ahmedabad District. This he completed on the 13th May. He then went for a day to show the implements at work to a large number of people whom Colonel Ferris, the Political Agent, had gathered at Dabhoda in Mahi Kantha State. The Diwan of Idar has asked for similar demonstrations at Idar and Ahmednagar and they will be given.

"I have had to send Mr. Bhimbai back to Surat to attend to urgent farm work, but he will return shortly for a tour through the worst parts of the Kaira District.

"The results have been gratifying ; there has been a very considerable demand for models from all the parts visited by Mr. Bhimbhai. A firm of carpenters in Surat in a large way of business have been continuously at work turning them out but not fast enough.

"The Commissioner, Central Division, has asked for sets for each of his Collectorates and I have also had indents from Berar and the Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, for several sets.

"I have told my Assistant, Mr. Kelkar, Poona Farm, to see the implements at work at Surat and make himself thoroughly acquainted with practical details. I have told Mr. Spence, the Commisioner, Central Division, that after the 24th May Mr. Kelkar's services can be lent to him for a short period, say 10 days, to show the implements at work in any portion of the Central Division where demonstrations are especially necessary. A set of implements has been ordered specially for Mr. Kelkar for the above purpose.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

FINAL TIE.

ROYAL SCOTS VS. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

INTEREST in the final tie of the competition for the Aga Khan Hockey Cup was shown by the large crowd which lined the enclosure on the Cooperage yesterday evening. Both the teams entering the final had played so well in the preceding rounds that the chances of either the Royal Scots or the Bombay Gymkhana coming out winners seemed to be pretty even. The military element naturally favoured the Poona team, but the opening phases of the game were distinctly in favour of the Gymkhana. Indeed after the first half had expired the game seemed to be making for victory for the Civilians, and it was only within the last twenty minutes or so that victory perched upon the banners of the Scots. The teams were exactly the same as played in the semi-finals and when they faced each other at the start the Gymkhana defended the southern goal. The Civilians opened the attack, but a penalty in the circle quickly enabled the Scots to relieve, and Downey travelling well placed nicely in the Gymkhana ring. Thornton, however, made a good save and Powell hustling finely along compelled the Scots to concede a corner. Nothing came of it and Downey repeated his attack on the Bombay goal but Thornton was equal to the occasion. A miss by a Gymkhana player let the Scots in again, but Waller saved well. Succeeding this a hard tussle took place in the Gymkhana circle but the attack was repelled. The Bombay men travelled to the other end but an attempt at goal went by. Following a spell of uninteresting play the Scots again got away but Melliss cleared finely and Reid gave a very pretty exhibition though he lost the ball before being able to complete his effort. The Gymkhana now began to put more life into their attack and Pickering, the Scots keeper was called upon and responded finely. The attack was sustained but the defence was clever and the Gymkhana being penalised the Scots were able to relieve the pressure for a time. An open field, however, soon gave a chance to Powell. A struggle followed in the goal mouth but Pickering saved by kicking away and a succeeding shot went by. Directly afterwards another was sent well in but as it passed between the post the whistle went for "offside." A free hit allowed the Scots to clear to midfield and a corner subsequently fell to them but without result. At half-time neither side had scored.

Restarting the Gymkhana resumed the pressure. Melliss who played well throughout, put in excellent work, and Moore's hereabouts was also conspicuous. Penalties, however, against the Gymkhana seemed to be frequent and following a free hit at the centre the Scots hustled it along to the circle forcing a corner. Powell cleared the Bombay lines and subsequently took the ball along, but at the last the Scots sent it over the goal line. From the corner which fell to them, however, the Gymkhana were able to score. The ball was placed nicely in the circle and Powell put in a shot which Pickering saved in brilliant fashion. The next instant, however, he was beaten by a lightning return, and the Gymkhana had scored the first goal amid great applause. Resuming Brown for the Gymkhana shone in a pretty display, and the Gymkhana men generally showed very effective passing. Powell with a longish drive placed well in the Scots circle but Pickering this time made no mistake, kicking out well. Maintaining the pressure the Civilians at this stage appeared to be making rings round their opponents, who in individual play were repeatedly beaten. Once the Military got away but Melliss cleverly checked their career and the Civil attack was renewed. Another penalty for a foul, however, enabled the Scots to relieve and then a Gymkhana rear division man missing gave the soldiers an opening which was instantly seized. A corner fell to them and following the drive from the side the Scots scored with a splendid quick shot. This equalised the position to the huge delight of the military spectators. Their success had the effect of considerably enlivening the soldiers and coming again immediately they almost added another. Waller hit away, but the Scots returned. Then Melliss beat Peacock on the wing and passing to Mocre, enabled the Gymkhana to attack once more. They were given a free hit but nothing came of it. Subsequently Brown sent in a grand shot that seemed certain to score, but Pickering effected a wonderful save to the great admiration of the crowd. Thereafter the Scots took up the running and Peacock hustled the ball along finishing by sending in a nice one which Thornton kicked away, the ball going over the line. A corner was given to the Scots and then a bit of very exciting play followed in the Gymkhana circle. Thornton kept out the first direct shot by dropping on the ground. A wonderful struggle followed and then the strong defence was beaten and the Scots, amid tremendous enthusiasm, scored their second goal. This was virtually the finish for though both sides tried no further point was gained and the Royal Scots came out winners of the cup. Score :—

Royal Scots	2 goals
Bombay Gymkhana	1 goal

After the match the cup was presented to the winning team by Mrs. Borton. Major Borton who spoke on behalf of his wife said that the Royal Scots had played a most sporting game throughout and he was sure that those who had been defeated would bear their defeat and feel that they had been beaten in a most sportsmanlike way. (Applause.) The cup, alas, again leaves Bombay and the residents of Bombay could only say that it would not do so again. (Laughter.) He thought they ought to thank the whole of the teams, winners and losers for the most excellent sport they had provided for the spectators during the last ten days. (Applause.)

Lieutenant Drysdale, who as captain of the winning team, received the cup from Mrs. Borton in returning thanks, said they were very proud to win the cup, and hoped they would keep it. (Applause.)

The cup last year was won by the Poona Volunteers.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE PRICE OF COAL.

DECAY OF TRIESTE TRADE.

LONDON, MAY 18.

THE continued high price of coal is, in the industrial world, the question of the hour. High coal means high iron and steel, high cost of transport, and an increase in the elements of industrial activity all round. The railway companies are looking forward with something approaching to dismay to their coal bill for the present year, which, it is computed, will be from a million to a million and a half sterling in excess of the amount of their coal bill in 1898, and probably three-quarters of a million in excess of the amount which they had to pay for fuel in 1899. The effect of this increase of fuel cost is likely to be that the railway companies will not only not benefit by the present boom, but are likely to show smaller relative profits than they did in 1899. Shippers and shipowners are equally concerned about the fuel situation. The cost of fuel is one of the largest elements in the cost of water transport, and is likely, this year, to bulk more largely in that cost than it has done in any previous year since 1874. This means, of course, that freights must remain high, and that whether the demand for tonnage be large or small, shipowners will be unable, in any event, to tempt business by any meterial reductions of rates. It also threatens, as dear transport always does, to compel freighters to limit their business, and in this way is likely to become the principal factor in the next slump in the shipbuilding trade, which many men of experience and foresight look upon as near at hand. Similarly, the manufacturer of ship-plates and angles cannot make concessions to shippers and ship-owners in order to tempt business, because the cost of pig-iron is high ; the maker of pig-iron cannot reduce his price very materially, because the cost of coke is high ; and the maker of coke cannot reduce his price because the cost of coal is high. All industry, therefore, hangs more or less by this one element of the cost of fuel, and unless and until that fundamental factor has been brought under control, there would appear to be very little likelihood of such a restoration of normal conditions and prices as would maintain the demand at a sufficiently high level to keep trade in a fairly prosperous condition. As it is, with fuel, iron, steel, and many other foundation materials of industry at prices which range from 100 to 150 per cent. above the normal, it would be unreasonable to expect that buyers will come into the market with orders that do not immediately require to be placed. The ship-owner that would buy tonnage when plates and angles are at £8 10s. per ton, would show but an imperfect knowledge of the rudiments of business if he did not feel disposed to wait for a time, possibly near at hand, when he could buy plates at £5 to £6 per ton. The railway company that is in need of rails is likely to defer giving out orders if it should have reason to believe that present prices may shortly be reduced by nearly one-half. And this is the situation all through the multitudinous ramifications of the business world. Indeed, the marval is that the movement has not made itself apparent in a more or less accentuated form before now, seeing that high prices for both coal and iron have now lasted for about twelve months, and the laws and phenomena of previous booms do not justify the belief that the present one can be much longer continued.

It is usually the weakest link of a chain that snaps first. Which is the weakest link in the chain of abnormal values to which we have just called attention ? Is it railway construction and shipbuilding at the one end, or is it minerals, and especially coal, at the other ? This is almost of necessity a matter of disputation, and the differences of view on the subject are more or less coloured by the interests and predilections of those who hold them. At the present moment, shipbuilding orders are decidedly less numerous than they were, and some other sources of demand appear to be weaker, but as yet, the weakness is not specially pronounced. There is still an enormous demand for pig-iron, which is not being met, as one would expect it to be met, by a corresponding increase of supply on the part of makers. On the contrary, the make of pig-iron in Germany, France, Belgium, and Great Britain is not increasing, and will probably be less this year than it was last—it has at any rate been so up to the present time. Great things are anticipated from the United States in the way of a record production of pig-iron in 1900, and the possible output has been stated at 15 million tons ; but the latest advices from that country show that output is tending to a fall. It may easily, therefore, happen that the make of pig-iron in the current year will be less than

the shape of stem, stern posts rudders, and brackets. This firm works in connection with Vickers and Co., of Sheffield.

The downward movement of rates in the Money market continues. The generral quotation for discounting three months bank bills is not now better than about 3 1-8 to 3 1-4 per cent., while day-to-day loan have been obtainable at 2to 2 1-2 per cent., and weekly fixtures at2 1-2 to 2 3-4 per cent. Quotations are being talked still lower, and many are under the impression that high rates are now a thing of the past. There are some uncertain elements, however, and there are still many who believe that the fall is proceeding too rapidly and to a greater extent that the position warrants. Business is again exceedingly quiet in the Stock Exchange. The tone is not quite so cheerful and the movements in prices are in most directions uninteresting. Operators now profess to be awaiting the relief of Mafeking, but they are always waiting for something which, when it comes, does little to increase speculative activity. Consols are easier and the war loan has receded to 1 3-8 premium. High-class investment stocks generally are supported amidst the comparative cheapness of money. In Home Railways there has been a fresh sharp decline in South-Eastern Deferred, and the heavy stocks, too, are weaker. Brazilian bonds, among the Foreigners, have again been in demand, owing to the firmness of the exchange. There has been a little relapse in American Railraod shares, but during the past few days the Continent has been giving considerable support to the market, while it is represented that there is still an over-sold position in Wall-street. Operators here, therefore, show little disposition to sell, especially in view of the easier condition of the Money market. Renewed reaction has occurred in Grand Trunk stocks. Kaffirs are inactive and hardly show any change while Westralians are firmer with a slight rise in Associatad and Lake View. Allsopps have experienced a fresh slump.

There is a weighty article in "Financial News," of May 18th upon the Allsopp position, which appears to be based upon exceptional inside information. It declares that the inquiry into the financial affairs of the company is being conducted by Mr. Harmwood Banner, the Vice-President of the Incorporated Society of Chartered Accountants, at the instance of Mr. Henderson, the chairman of the Great Central Railway Company, and of Mr. Cuthbert Quilter. These two gentlemen undertook to place the whole of the debenture issue, stipulating that in the event of certain contingencies they should have the right to make such an inquiry. Mr. Banner, the article says, has now been appointed financial administrator, signs all the cheques, and transacts all the financial business. His investigation is said to have revealed a disquieting state of affairs, and instances are given in the article of losses which have recently occurred. It is alleged that the company's powerful agent in the Isle of Man was allowed to slip through its fingers. The company required that he should represent its stout and not Guinness's with the result that he now represents Guinness and Bass, and not Allsopp. Seeing their business declining in the island, Allsopps supported a new company, the Isle or Man Breweries combination, but its flotation was a dismal failure, and the Allsopp Company finds itself saddled with shares, whilst the publicans whose businesses were taken over are demanding cash or the rescission of the contracts. The article alleges that the company has lost £150,000 over that deal alone. Then it is stated that the company agreed to take up £30,000 worth of ordinary shares in the New Brighton Tower and Gardens Company, Limited, in consideration of its being granted a monopoly of the sale of beer. There is some dispute over the question of the licences, and the shares are now declared to be unsaleable and of little value. According to the article, Mr. Harmwood Banner's investigation shows that the company has bought up licensed properties at ridiculous prices, and has not yet been able to complete many of the bargains. "At present," the article concludes, "it is believed that the company during the last eighteen months has made a loss of at least £250 000 by bad financing. That, at any rate, is the conclusion of some of those who are acquainted with the progress which Mr. Banner's inquiry is making. It is unquestionably the fact that some of the circumstances detailed above have leaked out that is responsible for the nervousness of shareholders and the present slump in the stock. Reconstruction is talked of, but this will necessarily hinge upon whether Mr. Banner has got at the worst of the business, or whether there are other disquieting discoveries yet to be made."

The May citrate shipments to Europe are estimated by cable at only 33,000 tons against 66,000 last year. The fates are conspiring against nitrate, as many of the vessels arrived a fortnight ago are windbound in the Channel, and with the cold dry weather checking the demand, the month's deliveries again show a considerable falling-off. A good deal of nitrate will no doubt be used for top-dressing backward corn and beet next month, but the season is practically over, and consumtion, instead of showing the normal increase, has returned to to the figure of 1898. This result is attributable principally to the unseasonable spring, but also to extortionate prices and the unequal distribution of stocks. Spot values have come down with a run, and although the recent light shipments (causing a cerresponding accumulation in Chili) improve the appearance of the statistical position, the market is in an altogether artificial condition. This year's production is officially estimated at between 32 and 33 millions of quintals, and as the world's consumption is not likely to exceed 28 millions, the boasted equalization of supply and demand is a myth. The latest combination scheme to limit the exports to 30 millions of quintals is a mere farce under present circumstances.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. W. BOTELER assumed Command of the Royal Artillery at Mhow on 1st June.

CAPTAIN T. S. ROSS, Adjutant, Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been appointed to carry on the duties of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Sind District, in addition to his own, during the absence of Major F. A. Wilkinson, proceeded on sixty days' privilege leave from 1st June to 30th July.

MAJOR R. BAILLIE has been struct off the strength of the 20th Bombay Infantry from 29th May, on appointment to the 22nd Bombay Infantry.

CAPTAIN H. A. WALKER has been posted to the 1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, on promotion. This officer's previous posting to the 4th Battalion, has been cancelled.

2ND LIEUTENANT T. S. TREANOR, 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, has been granted an extension of leave from 5th May to 4th July, on medical certificate.

CAPTAIN H. J. B. SPAN has been posted to the 2nd Battalion, Welsh Regiment, on promotion.

THE following Officers have passed in subjects (*a*) and (*b*), and are qualified to appear before the periodical Board of Examination in subjects (*c*) to (*e*) for promotion to the rank of Major :—Captains W. B. Sandys and G. N. Cartwright, Royal Horse Artillery ; W. H. Kay, P. G. Godfrey Fawcett and H. N. Packard, Royal Field Artillery.

MAJOR A. LESLIE, Commanding Bombay Volunteer Artillery, has been directed to proceed to Poona for duty in connection with the formation of a Company, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

ON the closing of the Khandalla Sanatarium Captain D. J. Collins, R.A.M.C., has been directed to proceed to Poona, and report himself to the General Officer Commanding Poona District.

LIEUTENANT S. DELME RADCLIFFE, 7th Bombay Infantry, has been directed to proceed to Shelabagh, to re-join his regiment, from famine duty.

THE following appointments have been made in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster General's Department:—Captain W. L. Conran, 25th Bombay Rifles, to be Staff Captain, vice Captain Clay, appointed Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General ; Captain F. A. Hoghton, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, to be Staff Captain, vice Captain Napier, appointed Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General ; and Captain B. Holliway, 2nd Madras Lancers, to officiate as Staff Captain, vice Captain Tod, on leave.

CAPTAIN B. R. K. TARTE, 1st Battalion, East Kent Regiment, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry in the Punjab Command, vice Captain Playfair, officiating as Deputy Assistant Adjudant-General for Musketry Head-quaters, Punjab Command.

THE village of Hadapsar on the Sholapur Road has been placed out of bounds for troops in Poona.

UNDER THE RED CROSS.

THE SEAMY SIDE OF WAR.

THE WANT OF TRAINED BEARERS.

(BY A HOSPITAL PATIENT.)

IT sounds very pretty, "the pomp and glory of war" but when you've been for weeks in a military hospital, heard the groans of the sick during the long nights, and witnessed the harassing work of doctors and ward attendants, one wonders where, indeed, is the pomp, and whether there is much glory after all in war.

So far as our plucky Tommy is concerned—and, by-the-bye, our men quite take to the nickname—all the pomp I can note is a firing party, a thin bugler, a tired-looking very youthful subaltern, and the "last post" sounded over that freehold piece of ground to which every soldier must come at last. As for glory well "dulce est pro patria mori" and "noblesse oblige" account for a lot to the British officer, but to Tommy I fear the only glory is contained in the Press notices of his regiment's doings and the ribbons given for the war. The officer sahib gets the glory as a rule, unless a man finds his name in a regimental or divisional orders for brave conduct. And how few officers are unselfish enough to note men's conduct! The names of the men of the 7th Battery R. F. A., who are to receive the D. S. O., will live for ever in the history of the noble attempt to save the guns at Colenso, and this notice of General Buller's is the exception to the rule that the private soldier rarely gets any individual glory out of a campaign.

The obituary notice of the leader is as lengthy as that of the trooper is brief—"No. 1,730,451 Trooper Weldone, of enteric." That's all! Yet the latter probably served the Queen for years, and did his little bit faultlessly, too!

Enteric! dysentery! right and left barrels in the hands of a foe more relentless than a Boer even, that have indeed brought tears to many a home during the campaign. Yet, how wonderful it is that we have not lost more men, viewing the fact that it is nursing, and good attendance too, together with judicious treatment, of course, that are so essential to the recovery of the patient down with these fearful scourges. Compare the facilities for attending the sick at Colenso hospital, or at Chieveley, with the surroundings at Meritzburg; yet how low is the percentage of deaths. Take the former hospital, in one of the tents of which I, in company with three others, was. Here we had only three doctors—Majors Baird, Patterson, and Captain Begbie, assisted by a staff of hospital men, which was reduced to four through sickness; yet with over 200 patients most of them brought in from Ladysmith in a bad state of health, only five died during the time I was there; at least I only saw five carried to their last home. The nursing staff had to be recruited from the various regiments in camp to take the place of the sick R.A.M.C. men. Imagine the responsibility of the doctors, who had not only to attend this great number of men, but to supervise the lay ward men also. It is noteworthy that all our doctors here hail from Bonnie Scotland.

HOW PATIENT THE MEN WERE—

patients not in name only. Thin cadaverous weak feeble—too feeble to crawl to the tent door even—they lay uncomplainingly till visited by doctor or orderly. A burning sun which penetrates through the tent beats on one's head from nine a.m. to 4-30 p.m.; flies buzz relentlessly around one's nose and ears, and irritate the body by settling on exposed legs and arms! Surely if Tommy is the hard case the English public have deemed him now is the time to hear him swear. But he doesn't half as much as when in the barrack-room when he has no real cause for unparliamentary language. And a fly—a persistent senseless ever-percutening fly—is surely a good excuser for hasty language when a man is too weak even to drive it away.

"Well, how are we this morning?" asks the doctor—going his rounds, attended by the ordely—of a tall, red-haired fellow, who pale as a badly washed sheet, and seemingly all bones, turns over on his side with difficulty to face the visitor. "Oh, Sir I feil just bad that's all but a fearful dreuth in the nicht is the warst of a" and then his temperature is taken his diet is very carefully written down by the aforesaid orderly, and brandy and milk specially added to suit the case. "Thank ye, sir, kindly," inuttered the man—a Glasgow lad—as he pulls his blanket round him. "Ay, man but how these doctors can hae th' patience to bide wi' each of us licks me," adds he to his neighbour, who only nods assent for he too is bad with dysentery. The doctor has given him quite five minutes, has told him he's not getting on as quickly as he ought to and reads his temperature 105. 'Sponge him down my man three or four times this morning and try to bring his temperature down, and let me know how he gets on," and looking more serious, he walks off to the next tent. Here the same conduct characterises the patients and the doctor, the former uncomplaining and grateful, the latter careful and untiring. "Let me know how he gets on!" Herein lies the secret of the success of this hospital.

THE MEN ARE WATCHED AND VISITED ALL DAY.

Tommy is keen to get back to work, too. One morning a man of the fine old 4th King's Own was told that he might stroll about a bit." And can I rejoin to-morrer, or may be the nixt day, sorr" said he swerving even as he spoke so weak he was. "No you old donkey; of course you can't, and if you don't take care of yourself you won't rejoin at all" replied the medico laughingly.

"Well Jack and so you're about again at last" remarked a 21st Fusilier to the abovementioned man; "want to go back to join your regiment eh? Why they wouldn't take an old cripple like you.

"Ah that's all very well; you were a cripple yerself a short while ago. There are lots of us cripples and sorry a thanks I fear will us get—those who live to be cripples for life. Ah, Jock lad I fear there's many who will see the insides of a work us like the Balaclava chaps."

"Go on Jack; Tommy is to be looked after now, you know" answered the chum.

"Get away, get away lad" whispered (not spoke—he was too weak) the Lancashire man; "it'll be the War Office will be the absent-minded beggars then," and the two pals, arm in arm, laughed softly at the joke,

One man was recovering from enteric; the other is a veritable advertisement for surgery. He had a ball through chest and lung, and to-day is doing fatigue work, and will soon go back to the ranks and "march into Pretoria to see the Union Jack run up, please Gawd."

I wonder when our Government intends to send out woollen khaki to replace the summer kit we are now in.

THE NIGHTS ARE MOST TRYING.

To Colonials; how then about Europeans? The heavy dews that damp tents as thoroughly as heavy rain settle on the more or less exposed clothing of the men when sleeping in the open. A chill takes place, and lo! and dysentery steps in. When, too, are the Colonial irregulars going to receive greatcoats? A mackintosh, like a pocket handkerchief, is mighty useful in its place; but neither is a substitute for greatcoat or neckcloth respectively.

If the men in hospital—I refer to Colonials not served out—had greatcoats to shove over their one blanket, they would be warmer. The I. L. H. and T. M. I. are regiments most lucky in this respect. Both have Colonels who take a pride and interest in their men, and, with funds at their disposal, put certain other Colonial corps absolutely in the shade. It was odd to note how differently the men of irregular corps came into hospital to report themselves sick. Some came properly eqipped, others with just the jacket, etc., they stood up in, and very dirty at that.

By-the-by, where have the 40 odd thousand Balaclava caps, the thousands of socks, the hundreds upon hundreds of cases of clothing for the "Soldiers of the Queen," gone to? Except some pipes and tobacco, notepaper and velvelopes, obtained through the instrumentality of Mr. Greenacre and the kind Quarter-master, Lieut. Sellex, R.A.M.C., I've not yet seen any presents from home in camp. I suppose Cape Colony gets a big share, which is rather rough, considering that Natal has done all the fighting up to about one month ago.

Apropos of our beautifully-worked War Office, and still referring to our excellent hospitals, here is a point which I hope some influential reader may take up—in fact, I'll inflict one or two. First, at home I have seen very smart bearer companies turn out for shield competitions. How smart they look when they trot away to look for a wounded man! How quickly they bandage him How carefully they carry him back to the judging post, and never drop any water out of the glass that is laid upon the stretcher which shows how carefully the bearers have been trained And all done in so many minutes and seconds.

WHAT DO I FIND HERE?

On the field of battle 500 men of unknown character gathered together, not under the R.A.M.C. at all to pick up the killed and wounded and carry the latter over rough ground with hardly any instructions how to bear the poor men I have been carried thus and every footstep a jar and every jar an aggravation of a painful hurt. How carefully the dear fellows would step off together with the same foot. And it is just this procedure that is wrong.

Well, here we are in a campaign which the W. O., or those in authority responsible, should have known would be trying to our soldiers; here we are, I repeat, with hardly any bearer companies at all, and with field hospitals running short or trained orderlies, just when great attention is wanted for officers and men. The doctors have enough to contend with as it is in a field hospital. Surely a strong supply of reliable men ought to be kept at the base in reserve. How Major Daly and the other doctors have done so well up to now, no one knows; hard work and incessant zeal, together with a marvellous degree of skill, are the solution of a problem that has attracted much attention. Further, our ambulance waggons are not the best, either. Perhaps some day we shall have a lighter carriage, which will carry more men. As to

THE WATER SUPPLY,

everyone knows that the filthy water our men have been compelled to drink is the cause of most of our sickness. Cannot a filter be attached to the inside of our water-carts, so that each tap will, when turned on, let out water at least a trifle less dirty? The idea seems to my simple mind practical; perhaps some smooneyed man will act on my suggestion. It is not to be expected that any stomach, bar a Kaffir's can stand it.

General Lyttelton twice visited the Colenso Field Hospital during the short time he was in command of our division. A jolly sort he is, said an I. L. I. man after the old Indian officer had gone. Utterly devoid of any regimental or staff starch and entire absence of the stiffness that characterises so many chiefs of staff, General Lyttelton is another Bobs. His bon comaraderie puts man, subaltern, or senior officer at home at once and one forgets that it is one of our most tried field officers one is talking to—one of the old school.

I was not surprised to hear our G. O. C. comment most favourably on the cleanliness of the hospital camp, which I may here state for the benefit of readers from afar is artistically pitched within a few yards of the scene of Colonel Long's disaster with the guns, and close to the spot where fell that brave son of a valiant father, Lieutenant Roberts.

As I write, guns are booming up Elandslaagte way. Should it be my ill-luck to be hit, I shall at least know that I shall, when once in side the hospital lines be under the treatment of skiful surgeons, and attended to by men who do their duty under trying circumstances, with patience. The vast strides in,

SKILL OF OUR MILITARY MEDICOS.

during the last decade or so should astonish the world at large, as much as the courage of the men who come to them for treatment. Once many years ago it is true, we did not look forward to a visit to the regimental doctor, and as for the hospital, a cold tremble froze up one's marrow at the prospect. Now, the men don't mind the doctor, and even go to the operating table with the great satisfaction of knowing that they "will be done as well as by civvy," and that is praise.

A field hospital is a very different affair from a stationary base hospital, and the last-named, again is not to be compared with our camp or town hospitals. At Maritzberg we havv comfortable wards, plenty of air, cleanliness, and last, but not least, the gentle and sympathetic attentions of the Nursing Sister. The ordinary hospital orderly is a good sort and as I have shown in the Colenso camp fights bravely against disease and materially help the doctors to pull their patients through; but the nurse is the instrument Providence provides for battling those fell diseases—fever and dysentery. In the field he have no nurses, the stretcher takes the place of the bed, and the tent, the ordinary bell tent, represents the hospital ward. The quartermaster "dresses" the tents in rows, the natural-feeling of the camp having a flagstaff to show it, from which flutters—very feebly too in this awful African heat—the famous white flag with the red cross. At the rear in a row are the tents of the quartermaster-sergeant (Sergeant Argent) sergeant-major an officers' patient tent the staff tent, and the operating tent. This last is a marquee, with double covering illuminated with electric light at night time. In the centre is the operating table, on which are the leather-covered mattress and pillows—more or less stained with dark-coloured substance. Round the tent are cases of instruments and medicine, the lids of which come in as seats for patients whilst waiting for the attentions of the sergeant compounder. A strong aroma of iodoform clings to the interior, which is as spick and span as a hospital theatre. A japanned basin full of clean water, a spong, soap, and towel lie close handy suggestive of the surgical nature of the operations here. The officers tents are by themselves in rear of all the camp.

THE HOSPITAL AT CHIEVELEY,

a stationary hospital, has beds in the tents, and, consequently, the soldiers are much more comfortable than they would be stretched out on the ground. The Chieveley Camp is a large one, for here upwards of 700 men are being attended. At the Mood River Hospital, nearly 1 000 men are under treatment under canvas. The order and cleanliness that characterise these camps are well worthy of the attention of foreign big wigs, for, while they study us as fighting men, so far as I am aware they overlook our exceptionally well managed Royal Army Medical Corps works. Yes, and under fire, too. Witness the casualties that have appeared in the papers of R.A.M.C., men under fire. What would our Christian neighbours the French say were we to drop shells among their hospitals, and shoot down the wearers of the red cross as I have seen the Boers do—not once but many times,

In fine the public can hardly realise the difficulties with which our army doctors and their staffs have to contend. Experientia docet. I ought to add that three or four men occupy a tent. Not the least pleasant experience is when one wakes up in the morning and turns to ask one's neighbour how he is Getting no reply one sits up and feels his arm to see if it is cold! It is sometimes. The ward attendant is sent for the body is carried to the mortuary tent and a few hours after the last post sounds over another victim to the pomp and glory of war!—*Daily News*

INTERVIEW WITH MR. STEYN.

HIS OPINION OF CRONJE AND EXPERIENCES AT MAGERSFONTEIN.

WRITING on April 10th, the Central News Correspondent sends a full account of an interview with Mr. Steyn brother of the late President, of which the salient points have already been reported in our columns. The following is however, new. In discussing the merits of the Boer Generals Mr. Steyn expressed no compassion for Cronje, and acknowledged the impression he had of him was that of a sury, bad-tempred man, whose relying on his own opinion, rarely asking, and never taking, advice from another. Whenever an orderly or a scout came in with a report his first words invariably were "Well, what are you afraid of now?" A brave man he is, as all the world knows, but with little mercy or compassion in his nature. Major Albrecht he thought a lot of. A thorough gentleman, pleasant manners, and with a great sense of humour, often spiced with a vein of sarcasm, which seemed almost part of himself. We have not to go far to find this in his well-known remark, "Our mounted infantry were useful at a walk, but when they gallop their only thought is to keep their hats on," Albrecht, he said, was a smart officer, and did his work; in fact, they owed almost all their proficiency in artillery to him. He was the greatest loss they had yet had.

Mr. Steyn's experience of actual fighting had been gained at Graspan, Belmont, Modder, and Magersfontein. He saw the battlefield of Magersfontein, and never wished to see another. The sight was beyond all description. When he found time to go over it, it was three days after the battle, and then the horrors of warfare had been added to by the horrors of nature. It was a sad sight, even to him to see those gallant Highlanders lying there thickly strewing the plain in all attitudes, as they had been shot. In one place he saw a private of the Gordons (the finest regiment in our army, he considered) sitting binding up his leg. Surprised that there could yet be wounded men on the field, he approached, and found the man had been shot through both legs, and was binding up the wounds with his field dressing. He asked if the could be of any assistance, but elicited no reply. He looked at the man more carefully, and to his surprise found he was quite dead. A bullet had entered his temple while he was busy, bringing instantaneous death.

There was no feeling of pride in viewing this, their greatest victory, he said, only pity and sadness and a loathing for the awfulness of war. In one trench, alone, he found forty of his own countrymen lying dead together. That scene he would never forget. He had seen his first, and he prayed God his last, battlefield. The casualties, he said, on their side were about two hundred at most, and though the English had put them at a much higher number, he could vouch for the truth of this statement. It was a fortunate victory in one way for them, for if our attack had been pressed home a little longer, they would have vacated their trenches, and what was a terrible disaster would have been changed into a bloody victory.

A BOER MAID'S LOVE-LETTER.

WHEN Corporal Smith, of Walsall, entered Cronje's laager at Paardeberg with other British soldiers, among the unconsidered trifles he picked up were some scraps of paper bearing Dutch writing. They were of no use to the corporal, so he facetiously enclosed them in a letter home, with the jocular warning, "Don't read it all"

But a couple of linguists at Walsall who saw the letter took the trouble to translate it, and a pathetic little story it revealed. It was the epistle of a Boer maiden one Anna, to her far-away and beloved Hans with his commando, congratulating him on his birthday, breathing prayers for his safety, and yearning for his safe return. A few lines may show its tenderness, its solicitude, and its fears :—

"We never see any man here now, where formerly father and you were riding about continually. Hans, the days are so, so long, and I scarcely know how to pass them. Hans, do you remember that Sunday in the garden when first you whispered words of love to me? I cannot think of it now without sadness. . . . .

Hans, I wish you much joy on your brithday, and I hope the Lord will spare you to me, that again we may be clasped in each other's arms again in health."

"The grass is green, the rose is red,
Forget me never when I'm dead."

Has Hans perished by bullet of British linesman, lance of South Wales bushman, or sword of dashing Hussar, or will he return to cheer his Anna's heart?

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

ANOTHER Amateur Championship is past and gone, and the result has once more been a triumph for English golf, just as it was in 1898. Notwithstanding the death of the late Lieut, Tait and the absence of Mr. Ball, facts which were lamented by all, the meeting at Sandwich last week proved as interesting as of yore, with just that little prevalence of international feeling which always gives an added keenness to the championship gatherings. There was probably and absence of that extcitement which is to be noticed on some other championship greens, but Sandwich is somewhat inaccessible, and the spectators are consequently few, a fact which was not probably altogether regretted by either the officials of the club or by players themselves. On the whole the weather was favourable. That experienced on Tuesday was justly the subject of many opprobrious epithets from those who had to face it, but there was a certain compensation in knowing that the rain was of inestimable benefit to the course and if the wind did chop round from east to west, and all other parts of the compass in a very playful manner, rude Bore as certainly deserves a certain degree of thanks for keeping his ardour within respectable limits.

The younger generation, of whom there was an unusual number in this year's contest, did not belie the general expectation that they would have a great say in the ultimate result, as three—Messrs. Robb, Bramston, and Graham, who are still very young in years, if not quite so youthful in golfing experience—reached the penultimate round, whilst Mr. Maxwell, of whom the Scotish contingent had great hopes, succumbed to the winner. The last-named also annexed the St. George's Vase on the first day of the week with a total of 155, which represented excellent golf. Mr. Robb commenced the week inauspiciously in the contest for the Vase, but got into his game as the week wore on, whilst in the championship he was far from easily drawn, to which the fact that he had to beat Messrs. Arnold Blyth, Laidley, Peace and Bramston before he qualified for the final is ample testimony. Mr. Bramston, whom many consider the most promising of all the younger golfers, more than upheld the great reputation he has already made for himself this year. His performance in the Vase contest was a great feat in itself, and in following this up by reaching the semi-final round the subsequent more important event may be regarded as a more than successful first appear ance at a championship meeting. At the commencement of the latter contest he was distinctly well drawn, and the fact that Mr. Balfour-Melville fell before Mr. Booth probably eased his task. Against Mr. Hambro he was hard pushed at one time, but his nerva stood the strain, only however, to fail at a second time of asking when Mr. Robb pressed him hard at the finish he appeared—to use an Americanism—distinctly "rattled"; or to put it in Mr. Bramston's own words, in a state of "absolute paralysis"—a term probably somewhat unjustly harsh. But this little experience will be of inestimable value to the Oxonian in a golding future which has every indication of being great.

The final heat, after an interesting opening, ended somewhat tamely. In the first round Mr. Hilton had always slightly the better of the argument. He obtained a lead at the fourth hole, which he never afterwards lost. At the ninth hole he increased the lead to two, having the better of the luck on the green after playing an indifferent approach. A wild drive, however, cost him the tenth, his opponent playing it in the most approved style in four; but by taking the eleventh in three and the twelfth in four by the aid of a long steal the Hoylake golfer increased his advantage to three holes. Then came Mr. Robb's turn, as a perfectly-played five gave him the thirteenth. But his success was only temporary, as Mr. Hilton returned the compliment by holing "Suez" in four, once again piscing the match in the old state—three up. The fifteenth fell to the Scotsman, Mr. Hildon being in sad difficulties with his second, which was badly pulled. The give-and-take play continued to the 16th when a topped tee shot placed Mr. Robb out of court, and once again was Mr. Hilton three up. Good putting would have given Mr. Robb the 17th, as he held an advantage after the approach, but he failed, and a half in five was result; whilst a similar advantage he held on the 18th green was neutralised by Mr. Hilton running down a putt of some eight or ten yards for the half.

This left the Royal Liverpool player with the very useful advantage of three holes with which to commence the second round—a lead which he quickly increased at the first hole in the afternoon, when Mr. Robb, as in the morning, was in difficulties; whilst at the second green he only saved himself, after being bunkered from the tee, by running down a putt of some seven or eight yards. The third fell to Mr. Hilton through Mr. Robb not getting his tee shot away cleanly, but at the fourth it at one time appeared as if the turn of the Scotsman had come at last, as although he was very short with his second, he recovered well, while his opponent was bunkered in the awkward hazard on the left. The latter was fortunate enough to obtain a good lie there in, and taking advantage of this fact played out to within a few yards of the whole, which he eventually won owing to Mr. Robb missing a very short putt. Continuing his victorious career, Mr. Hilton ran down a "fifteen yarder" at the fifth, thereby annexing the hole. He further increased his lead at the "Maiden" to eight, after Mr. Robb had had the best of the tee shot. The seventh should have also fallen to the Royal Liverpool player's share, but a short putt proved too much for him. Making no mistake at "Hades," where Mr. Robb was very short from the tee, Mr. Hilton placed himself in the comfortable position of being nine up with ten to play. A half at the ninth left him dormy, but Mr. Robb kept the match alive by annexing the tenth Mr. Hilton, as in the morning round, being in difficulties from the tee. The end was near at hand, however, as after Mr. Robb had placed his third within a few feet of the hole, Mr. Hilton played the like within a few inches, the match ending, peculiar to say, at identically the same hole as the final of 1896, when the late Lieutenant Tait defeated Mr. Hilton.

From the tee and through the green Mr. Hilton undoubtedly held an advantage, particularly in the afternoon round, wherein Mr. Robb was far from at his best in these departments of the game. Between the approaching of the rivals there was little to choose, but good putter as Mr. Robb undoubtedly is, and well as he did, he found for once in a way an opponent who, if he did not put better, certainly performed with more success. At two holes in the morning round—the 12th and 18th—Mr. Hilton ran down long and more than useful putts at critical junctures in the game, whilst the balance of Fortune's favours was admittedly on the side of the winner.

By Wednesday night the chance of a new name being inscribed on the trophy had devolved into a certainty, as the only exchampions competing, Messrs. Laidley, Hutchinson and Balfour-Melville, had thus early fallen by the way, the two former, singularly enough, having been drawn to meet in the second round. In the match, although the Scotsman undoubtedly played the sounder golf, he was nevertheless the recipient of any little favours of fortune which were knocking around.

The most remarkable match in the championship, was probably that between Messrs. T. T. Gray and Hutchings, as at the tenth hole the former actually held a lead of six holes, and the tie looked as good as over; but the Royal Liverpool representative was far from done with, and finding a weak spot in the armour of his opponent he, by perfect golf, gradually reduced this lead until the match stood in the open position of all even with one to play. It was only after a half had been recorded at the eighteenth that Mr. Gray emerged victorious at the nineteenth green.

This was one of the few matches which ended in a halved round, as out of the 67 played only three reached this interesting state—an unusually low percentage. I can remember one round in the championship when no fewer than six matches were in an unfinished condition on the eighteenth green, whilst in 1895, at St. Andrews, did not Mr. Balfour-Melville test his nerve and stamina and also oblige the spectators by taking his last three games to the nineteenth green.

Probably the greatest surprise during the week was the defeat of Mr. Balfour-Melville at the hands of Mr. F. H. A. Booth, of the home club, as although the latter has occasionally accomplished some excellent individual performances over the Sandwich course, his credentials could hardly be placed on a par with those of the ex-champion, particularly as the latter had given every indication of the fact that he was in good form by defeating Mr. J. R. Gairdner, a gentleman who was greatly fancied by many southern players but in extinuation of whose defeat it may be mentioned that he was suffering from an attack of sciatica. Thus he was far from being himself all the week Still, Mr. Balfour-Melville was undoubtedly in form and as he has always proved himself a reliable match player, there is no gainsaying the fact that his defeat was a genuine surprise.

Another surprise, although one of a milder degree, was the result of the heat between the Earl of Winchilsea and Mr. Mure Fergusson. Many considered the latter the most likely to survice of the bottom quarter of the draw, but by following up his victory over Mr. Fergusson with an equally meritorious win over Mr. J. L. Low in the succeeding round, Earl Winchilsea proved that there was very little wrong with the form in the morning.

Never has a championship heat been commenced with a more sensational incident than that which marked the opening of the penultimate round between Messrs. Hilton and Graham, as the former actually holed out a full brassey shot at the very first hole—a fact of which neither the players nor the spectators were aware until they arrived on the green.

Liverpool, May 18.

H. H. HILTON.

MADAME MELBA DIVORCED.

THE "San Francisco Call" of April 11 contains the following :—

Charles F. Armstrong, the husband of Madame Melba, the famous opera singer, obtained a divorce in the Texas State District Court on Thursday. The proceedings were conducted very quietly, and every effort was made to keep them from the newspaper men. The plaintiff in his petition alleges that he has been an actual bona fide inhabitant of Texas County and of Galveston since May, 1895; that the plaintiff and defendant were lawfully married in December, 1882, in Australia, and lived together as husband and wife until 1894, when the defendant voluntarily, without cause left him with the intention of abandonment then and there declaring that she would not live with him any longer. Armstrong also alleges that he has invited her to live with him as his wife, and that she has refused to do so. He says he has observed his marital obligations, and always supported defendant in good style, and conducted himself lovingly towards her. The only child born of the marriage is a son, 16 years old, now living with the plaintiff.

Through her counsel Madame Melba made a denial of the allegations of the plaintiff. She was not present in person, and her counsel was appointed by the Court. After the denial was filed, the Court entered a decree of divorce in favour of the plaintiff. Armstrong is the owner of the Buenia Vista ranche, in Kansas County. He is the son of the late Andrew Armstrong, of King's County, Ireland. By the decree of divorce the Kansas County ranche is adjudged the separate property of Mr. Armstrong, and the custody of the boy awarded to him.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Venus, 2,312 tons, Captain D B Marshall, cleared yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s s Baron Ardrossan, 1,825 tons, Captain J T Mitchell, cleared yesterday for Fleetwood, with a general cargo.

THE s s Gymeric, 2,598 tons, Captain H G Thomsen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Beira, 22nd May, with a cargo of fodder.

THE s s Langbank, 2,966 tons, Captain W Rout, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 24th May, with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. M Mackenzie and Co.

THE Florio and Rubattino United Co's s s Bisagno, 1,509 tons, Captain D Magonzini, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong 21st April, with a general, cargo and 27 passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain J Skinner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, 2nd June, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Kettlewell, Mr B H J Rustomjee, Mr and Mrs Hirst, Miss G Ticknes, Miss Baillie, Master D Critchell and 62 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Lalchand, Major W H Stevenson, Captain W H V Read, Mr Ferdoonjee wife and 4 children, Lieut S D Radcliffe, Mr Luttoomul, Mr R W Kotiwal and 85 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 5.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim		T Y Greet			Receiving Hulk
Abyssinia		do			Turret-ship
Magdala		do			Turret-ship
Plassy		do			Torpedo Catcher
Dalhousie		Hordern	Wet Basin		R I M S
Investigator		Heming	Do.		R I M S
Nancoury		Mills	Do.		R I M S
Marathon		J G Field			Royal Navy
Cossack		Nicholson			Royal Navy
Clive		Elerton			R I Marine
Simla	1039	Bamber			M M & Co
Glencoe City	1402	Nielson			A M & Co
Patna	1164	Howlden	Calcutta		M M & Co
Yanariva	2165	Smith			M M & Co
Hermod	830	Olsen			Bombay Co
Sirdhana	2705	Smith			M M & Co
Nawab	2041	Crebbin	Calcutta		T M & Co
Bezwada	2270	Peck	Calcutta		M M & Co
Kaisar-i-Hind	1570	Clarke			B & P S N Co
Purnea		Pearson			M M & Co
Pemba	986	Martyr			M M & Co
Mars	2497	Curtis			W & A G & Co
Venus	2312	Marshall			K N & Co
Chusan	2802	Denny			P & O Co
Orissa	3225	Siebbing			M M & Co
King Arthur	1042	Davison			B & P S N Co
Canara	1215	Achison			M M & Co
St Irene	2474	Allen			M M & Co
Bisagno	1509	Magonzini			F R U Co
R Rubattino		Saporite			F R U Co
Gymeric	2598	Thompson			W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Canara	1215	Acheson	Zanzibar	12-6	M M & Co
C	Umta	3450	Herrington		7-6	M M & Co
D	Mosbtari	1110	Barron	R S Ports	5-6	P & O Co
F	Naseri	912	Raffin	Bhownager		B & P S N Co
G	Safari	892	Ahrens	Zanzibar	7-6	F Heyer
K	King Arthur	1047	Davison			B & P S N Co
M	Zaida	2883	Hugill	Repairing		M M & Co
Q	B Androsson	1825	Mitchell	Europe	5-6	W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	552	Fukeer	Bhownager	5-6	Shprd & Co
Sabermati	524	Fukeera	Karachi	5-6	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
5	Tientsin	2535	Fox	London	9-6	P & O Co
6	Pekin	3522	Haywood	China	12-6	P & O Co
7	Oriental	3085	Jephson	London	12-6	P & O Co
8	Shandon	2166	Jones	London	9-6	J M & Co
10	Ashton Hall	2226	McFee	Karachi	8-6	K N & Co
12	Egypt	4178	Preston	Aden	9-6	P & O

WRITERS AND READERS.

SIR LEWIS MORRIS is to give us a new volume o poems, chiefly lyrics. It will be published by Messrs. Kegan Paul in the course of the summer. Some of the poems have appeared in magazines within the past year or so. Others are new in every sense of the word.

It is understood that the arrangement which Mr. Ruskin had with Mr. George Allen made the latter the publisher in perpetuity of the various Ruskin writings. Several of the copyrights will expire seven years from the date of the writer's death, Modern Painters, as first published, among them. However Ruskin, like Scott and Dickens, made a systematic revision of most of his books, and the changes so entailed will remain copyright for a long time yet.

The Wiltshire district from which Sir John Lubbock took his title has been known alike as Abury and as Avebury. When he wrote his book, Prehistoric Times, he used the former spelling in dealing with the local megalithic antiquities. Recently he has been revising the work for a new issue, and has made the spelling Avebury, the same as his title. The point is interesting in a geographical sense, and also in a personal way, for who knows so much of pre-historic Avebury as Lord Avebury?

Telepathy, according to M. Camille Flammarion, the French scientist, is an incontestible reality. This is one of the conclusions to which he comes in a book that Messrs. Harper are about to publish in English. "L'Inconnu" it is called in French, and "The Unknown" it will be in English, the text generally being the phenomena of the spirit world. M. Flammarion has gathered together a large number of testimonies of persons who have had curious telepathic experiences and fateful dreams, or who have been actors in strange coincidences. Yet he does not, he says, go away from a scientific basis.

A full half century ago Father Faber, whose name is so familiar in the hymn-books, translated the life of St. Philip Neri from the Italian. The book, which has been out of print, is shortly to be re-issued by Messrs. Kegan Paul. The author was the Italian Baoci, and as for the subject he founded the great Congregation of the Oratory. Thus it is that our Oratory at Brompton is associated with the name of St. Philip Neri. Dr. Wiseman, afterwards Cardinal Wireman, took an interest in the life when it first appeared in English. It had beautifully engraved illustrations, some of which are to be reproduced in the present reprint.

Still another book of French memoirs. It refers to the period of the Terror, and was written by a lady named Mlle. des Echerolles. The memoirs originally appeared in the year 1793, almost against the wish of the author. They have been several times reprinted in French, and are now given to English readers by Mrs. M. C. Balfour. What seems to have affected Mlle. des Echerolles most was the ruin of her family, the loss of her relatives, her departure from her home and later from her country. But even amid the most terrible scenes she did not, being widely observant, overlook the comic aspects of persons and things. The book will be published next week by Mr. Lane.

The arm of biography is long. We are getting a life of Rekhmara, the famous Prime Minister of Thotmes III. and Amenhotep II., who flourished in Egypt during the fifteenth century before Christ. The book is by Mr. Percy E. Newberry, and Messrs. Constable will publish it. From the year 1894 to the summer of 1897, and again in the winter of 1898-9, Mr. Newberry resided at Thebes, and spent nearly all his time exploring and copying the monuments in the Necropolis. The first tomb to be written about as a result of these labours, is that of Rekhmara, the most curious of all. Its inscriptions took nine months to copy, and no doubt are more reliable material for biography than a modern inscription would be.

Within the next few days Messrs. Sampson Low will publish a history of the Hudson's Bay Company, which they have had in preparation for some time. It is by Dr. Bryce, of Manitoba College, Wishipeg, who has had special opportunities of becoming acquainted with the history, position and inner life of the Company. He has lived for nearly thirty years in sight of For Garry, the fur traders' capital, or what remain of it. He has visited many of the Company's posts, run the rapid, crossed the portages, surveyed the ruins of old forts, mixed with the officers, and generally studied the great organisation at first hand. The romance of the Company is gathered into the book, which has many illustrations.

Books on techincal subjects by experts always find their public, even in times when the literary world is sadly dull. Two such books are announced by Messrs. Constable, one on Acetylene, the other on Motor Vehicles and Motors. Professor Vivian Lewes, of Greenwich College, is the author of the first book. It gives an account of the discovery of acetylene gas by Edmund Davy in 1836, and treats exhaustively of the whole subject. The second book is by Mr. W. Worby Beaumont, the well-known consulting engineer. He has given special study to motors, and here tells all about them.

One may really say to-day that no branch of industry, no profession, is without its growing library of literature. To a series of agricultural subjects which he publishes Mr. Duckworth is adding a volume. "Agricultural Botany, Theoretical and Practical." It is by Professor Percival, of the South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye and is based upon long experience in teaching and lecturing. It contains all the matter which his experience has led him to consider essential to a sound knowledge of principles, and their practical application to the crops of a farm. The book is also meant to meet the requirements of gardeners, and all who wish to obtain a knowledge of the structural and life-processes of plants.

Mrs. Flora Steel is now living in Wales, and there she finished her story about India, Voices in the Night. It will be published by Mr. Heinemann. The following somewhat enigmatic sentence by Mrs. Steel appears on the opening page of story:—I apologise for attempting to play the chromatic fantasia of India on a penny whistle. Ursula is a Russian tale by Miss Kate Douglas King, which Mr. John Lane will publish within the next few days. Spun Yarn is a volume of sea stories by Mr. Morgan Robertson which Mr. Grant Richards will publish. Further, he announces a "love idyll" entitled "Blix," by Mr. Frank Norris. Two novels are promised by Messrs. Hutchinson—namely, "Life's Trivial Round," by Miss Rosa N. Carey, and "Unleavened Bread, by an American writer, Mr. Robert Grant.

Mark Twain's new book is now in the hands of the printer. When he has corrected the proofs he will think of returning to America—Maeterlinck has written an introduction for a drama in four acts by Mr. Alfred Sutro which Mr. Grant Richards is to publish. The title is "The Cave of Illusion." Mr. Adair FitzGerald has edited a fresh edition of Washington Irving's Rip Van Winkle," to include the literary history of the book, and the stage history of the drama. The edition will be published by Messrs. Greening at the end of the month, when Mr. Beerbhom Tree, to whom it is dedicated, produces the play. Judge O'Connor Morris's military work on The Campaign of 1815 is to be published by Mr. Grant Richards. It will have several maps. Mr. Heinemann has just ready a volume by Mr. Charles Whibley which is a series of studies of the celebrated wits and dandies from the time of Henry VIII. down to Disraeli the Younger. Tha next volume in the Wolseley Military Series, published by Messrs Kegon Paul will be Gourko's Raid, the writer being Colonel Egauchin, of the Russian staff.

An expert in orchids, it is said, will be able to name the parents of a new variety at first sight of it; and so without being experts, we can make a guess at the authors, to whom a new writer owes much more perhaps than he himself knows. Take the pathos and humour of Mr. J. M. Barrie, and imagine those qualities appearing in the scenes and characters with which Mr. Bret Harte has made us familiar, and you will have an idea of what The Sky Pilot will be like before you read the first page. Mr. Connor however, expresses what Mr. Barrie only suggests and in that he falls behind the older writer. The scene of this story is laid in the Foothills, which lie in the shadow of the Rockies. We find ourselves in the society of cowboys and the class of men of whom Tennessee's Pardner and Jack Hamlin are familiar instances; into that society arrives a new Little Minister. It is impossible to over-praise the lightness of touch and delicate sympathy with which his early struggles and ultimate triumph are told; tragedy there is and must be in all life-like stories, but with that tragedy is mingled so much of real humour and native wit that the reader may be forgiven if he laughs and cries over the same page. Mr. Ralph Connor has "come to stay."

The New Dictionary of Foreign Phrases, by Hugh P. Jones, B.A., (C. W. Deveon and Co.) is a most massive volume, dealing with phrases in no less than seven different languages. The only difficulty is to discover under what word any given quotation should be looked up, and we cannot think that the method of classification employed is perfect. The better way would have been to arrange the phrases under the most important word in each, and to help the searcher by a number of cross references. As it is, we fear many people will give up in despair searching this volume for a particular phrase of which they have forgotten the exact wording. Leader writers, however, in the Times, who once a year get such a scolding from the "Pall Mall Gazette" for the number of exotic phrases they employ, should find the book useful.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendan Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

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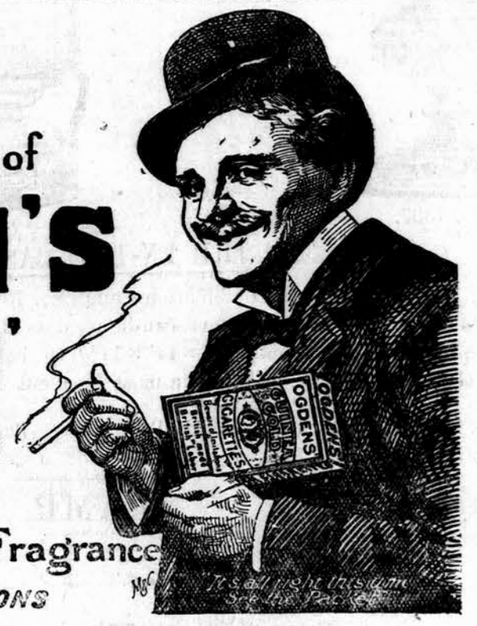

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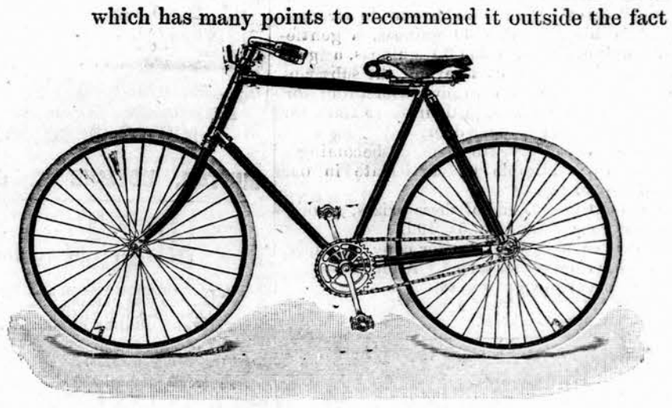

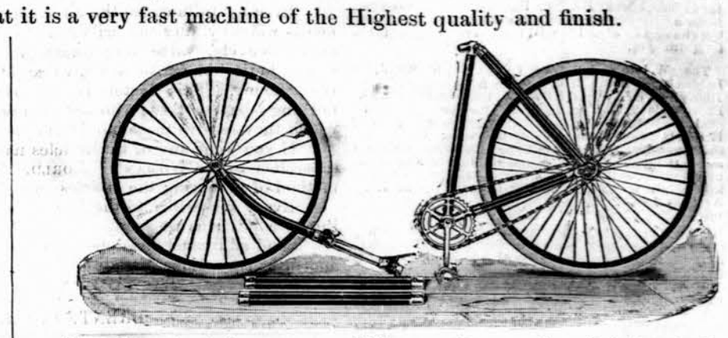

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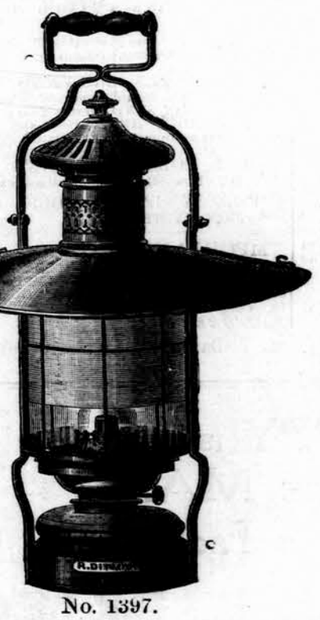

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